

# bulletin

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## NAC and Foreign Ministers Take Concerted Action for Peace

*Statement by Secretary Acheson<sup>1</sup>*

I am encouraged by the progress made in the North Atlantic Council and by the talks I have had with the Foreign Ministers in the last 10 days. I feel that three free nations of the West are making progress along the road leading toward the universal goal of peace. To this end, we are devoting and will continue to devote our unswerving effort. This means hard and constant work and the closest kind of cooperation in all the fields of national and international life.

The recent meetings have shown that there is no issue of concern to free nations of the world which cannot be frankly discussed and on which broad agreement cannot be reached. In accordance with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, we are going forward with the job of creating conditions of security and of increased economic and social well-being in the free world.

We have reached a number of concrete and very important decisions. These have been published and I will not, therefore, review them here.

I have used this occasion to inform the other governments that the United States has a continuing interest and stake in European affairs, which will not end with the termination of the European Recovery Program in 1952.

In the economic field, the United States and Canada have stated their readiness to participate in what I expect will be a development of cooperation between our two countries of North America and the countries of Europe. We hope that a working relationship among Canada, the United States, and the OEEC will be established which will permit joint study of the economic problems at hand. The solution of these problems will require adjustments on the part of all concerned. We look forward to an increasingly close relationship between Germany and the democratic nations of the West, and we welcome the bold and imaginative proposal announced by Mr.

Schuman in behalf of the French Government, which should be a very real contribution, not only to the strengthening of relations between France and Germany, but to the integration and expansion of the European economy.

We have strengthened the structure and organization of the North Atlantic Treaty so as to provide the means for perfecting the common defense as a deterrent to aggression in order that peace may be more secure.

During the recent meetings in London, there was also an opportunity to reexamine the position of certain countries which are not members of the North Atlantic Treaty but whose security is a matter of special concern. At the time of the publication of the North Atlantic Treaty last year, I emphasized the continuing interest of the United States in the security of areas outside the North Atlantic community, particularly Greece, Turkey, and Iran. Since that time, there have been many encouraging developments in those states.

In Greece, the situation has been greatly improved by the termination of guerrilla warfare.

In Turkey, progress has been made toward strengthening its defense establishment. In view of the close relationship between economic health and security, it is likewise gratifying that both countries, within the framework of the European Recovery Program, have been able to maintain and promote economic stability despite heavy defense expenditures.

In Iran, constructive initiative has been demonstrated in undertaking an extensive development program designed to raise the living standards of its people.

I think it fair to say that the North Atlantic Treaty, as foreseen at the time of its conclusion, has, during the past year, been a positive influence for peace beyond the North Atlantic area. This influence should be felt in increasing measure as the defense position of that area is progressively consolidated.

Meanwhile, I wish to reaffirm the deep interest of the United States Government in the security

<sup>1</sup> Issued on Secretary Acheson's departure from London on May 20, 1950, and released to the press on the same date.



of Greece, Turkey, and Iran and our determination to continue our policy of supporting these and other countries which are striving through military and economic efforts to safeguard their independence and territorial integrity.

When I was in Paris, Mr. Schuman and I discussed the situation in Indochina, and, as I have previously stated, we agreed as to the urgency of the situation and the need for remedial action. The steps being taken by the United States Government to assist the associated states of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam and France in their efforts to meet the threats of the security of the region are already known.

The United States, convinced that neither national independence nor democratic evolution can exist within the network of Soviet imperialism, is endeavoring to aid the Indochinese States in their efforts to develop within the framework of

the French union their own political future and to promote their economic well-being.

During our talks in London, Mr. Bevin, Mr. Schuman, and I reviewed the entire Southeast Asia situation, and we expressed our firm intention to encourage and support the new governments in that area.

With reference to the continuation of the talks between Mr. Bevin, Mr. Schuman, and myself, we have agreed that these will be continued and made as frequently as possible.

I feel that these steps taken in common with other free countries represent solid achievement in the cause of peace and of social progress. The free world is strong, both materially and spiritually, and it intends to use that strength for the purpose of peace and of human well-being in a free society. We have the confidence born of our strength and common resolve.

## **U.S. Asks U.S.S.R. To Cooperate in Unifying Germany With Proposal for Free, All-German Elections**

[Released to the press May 26]

*The following is the text of a letter sent today by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, United States Commandant in Berlin, for the United States High Commissioner, to Gen. V. I. Chuikov, Soviet Commandant for Berlin, on the question of German unity and all-German elections:*

### **U.S. NOTE TO SOVIET UNION**

DEAR GENERAL CHUIKOV: Throughout the five year period during which our two governments have participated in the occupation of Germany, repeated efforts have been made to effect the political and economic unity of the country. The matter was recently reviewed again by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States at London. Their conclusions on the matter of German unification and the manner in which it might be accomplished are attached. (See Annex A) This document has been transmitted to the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic.

You will note that the Ministers agreed that the formation of an all-German Government on the basis of the principles set forth in their statement would prepare the way for a peace settlement with Germany. In this connection, you will also have noted that in the public communique released

by the Ministers on May 14,<sup>1</sup> it was stated that the Western Powers did not contemplate the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with the Federal Republic: one consideration in the formulation of this conclusion was that the Western Powers believe that a separate peace treaty with one or more zones of occupation connotes acceptance of a concept of a more permanent partition of Germany. The Western Powers do not wish to associate themselves with any such concept.

You will also note that the Ministers endorsed the resolution of the Federal Republic under date of March 22, which invited all-German elections to a National Constituent Assembly under conditions found to be acceptable to my government. A copy of the text of this resolution is attached (See Annex B), and I direct your attention especially to paragraph 1 thereof, which suggests that the four occupation powers should assume the responsibility of framing an electoral law under which all-German elections might be conducted.

My government would be prepared for me to share in the responsibility of framing an electoral law under which all-German elections, pointing toward the formation of an all-German Government in conformity with the principles set forth in the attached statement of the Foreign Ministers, could be held.

Should your government declare its acceptance of these principles and be willing to share such

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of May 22, 1950, p. 787.



responsibility, it is the belief of my government that any discussions on the subject should be conducted via the following principles:

1. Conversations would initially be undertaken at the level of the four Commissioners for the limited purpose of drafting an electoral law to implement the Federal Republic's proposal of free all-German elections for a National Constituent Assembly. The proposal to limit discussions to the framing of an electoral law proceeds from a belief that it is unrealistic to discuss or arrange the desired peace settlement until it is established that a unified German Government, freely elected, can be brought into being.

2. If agreement is reached on an electoral law, the way would be clear for the drafting by the elected representatives of the German people of a constitution for all Germany, within the framework of the principles set forth in the attached statement of the Foreign Ministers, and for the emergency of an all-German Government.

3. A basis would thus be laid for the establishment of a four power commission which should exercise its reserved powers in such a way as to permit the German Government to function effectively.

I would welcome your views on this subject.

In view of the vital interest of the German people in the unification of their country, I feel it appropriate to make a copy of this letter available to the press and will do so after it has reached you.

#### **ANNEX A. *Conclusions Reached by the Three Foreign Ministers at London***

In reaffirming the determination of their Governments to work together, in cooperation with the German Federal Government and all like-minded Powers, for the unification of Germany, the three Foreign Ministers agreed that German unity should be achieved on the basis of the following principles:

- (a) A freely-elected all-German government.
- (b) Individual freedom of movement, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom of association and assembly, freedom of speech, press and radio throughout Germany.
- (c) Freedom of action throughout Germany for all democratic political parties.
- (d) Independence of the judiciary.
- (e) Prohibition throughout Germany of political secret police and police formations constituting a military force.
- (f) Assurance of German economic unity through action by a German government on matters such as a unified currency and customs, and through quadripartite agreement on matters such as cessation of reparations from current production, and prohibited and limited industries.
- (g) Surrender and disposal, in accordance with appropriate German legislation, of any industrial enterprise in Germany whose ownership or control was acquired after May 8, 1945 by or on behalf of any foreign Power, unless such acquisition has quadripartite approval and the interest so approved is subjected to German Law.
- (h) Establishment of quadripartite supervision through a four-Power Commission, exercising its reserve powers in such a way as to permit the German Government to function effectively.

The Foreign Ministers further agreed that the first step towards the restoration of German unity should be the holding throughout Germany of free elections to a Constituent Assembly. They, accordingly, welcome and endorse the resolution of the German Federal Republic of March 22, 1950, inviting free all-German elections for a national assembly empowered to frame an all-German constitution. These elections should be held under international supervision and on the basis of an electoral law to be agreed between the four Occupying Powers which would take into account the principles set forth above. The Constituent Assembly when elected should have the sole task of drafting a constitution for submission to the German people for ratification.

Finally, the Ministers agreed that with the formation of an all-German government on the basis of the foregoing principles, the Four Powers should immediately address themselves to a peace settlement.

#### **ANNEX B. *Text of Resolution of German Federal Republic on All-German Elections***

The German Federal Republic has since its establishment recognized no more binding duty than the re-establishment of German unity. It is aware that the desired form of government embracing all Germany must come from the free decision of the entire German people.

The Federal Government has noted with satisfaction the proposal of the American High Commissioner McCloy that all German elections be held. The British High Commissioner has also expressed the same point of view. The Federal Government is convinced that the French High Commissioner also shares this view. Members of the Soviet Government have made it apparent in the Foreign Ministers conferences and in official announcements that the Soviet Union likewise desires a united Germany.

In the opinion of the Federal Government this goal can be achieved in the following way:

1. All German elections for a National Constituent Assembly will be proclaimed following the promulgation of an election law by the four occupying powers.

2. Elections for the National Assembly shall in all parts of Germany fall under the control of commissions which consist of representatives of the four occupying powers or of representatives of the United Nations.

3. The sole duty of the National Assembly is to draft a German constitution. The draft constitution will be referred to the German people for ratification.

Personal and political freedom of movement and activity must be guaranteed in all zones as a precondition for the holding of all German elections. The Federal Government considers it especially desirable;

1. That there be freedom of activity for all parties in all Germany and that all the occupation powers refrain from influencing the formation and activities of political parties.

2. That personal safety and protection against economic discrimination must be guaranteed by all the occupation powers and by the German authorities before and after the elections for all persons who are active on behalf of political parties.

3. That there be unrestricted admission and circulation for all newspapers in entire Germany.

4. That there be freedom of personal movement in all Germany and that inter-zonal passes be discontinued.

The creation and guarantee of these freedoms rests with the four occupation powers. Germans must have the possibility of being able to appeal to four power organs at any time for the protection of these rights.

Under the responsibility which the preamble and final article of its basic law imposes upon it, the Federal Government directs an appeal to all Germans, to the various occupation powers and beyond that to the entire world public to help the German people to reunification in peace and freedom.

## Tripartite Declaration Regarding Security in the Near East

### THREE-POWER STATEMENT

[Released to the press May 25]

The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, having had occasion during the recent Foreign Ministers meeting in London to review certain questions affecting the peace and stability of the Arab states and of Israel, and particularly that of the supply of arms and war material to these states, have resolved to make the following statements:

1. The three Governments recognize that the Arab states and Israel all need to maintain a certain level of armed forces for the purposes of assuring their internal security and their legitimate self-defense and to permit them to play their part in the defense of the area as a whole. All applications for arms or war material for these countries will be considered in the light of these principles. In this connection the three Governments wish to recall and reaffirm the terms of the statements made by their representatives on the Security Council on August 4, 1949, in which they declared their opposition to the development of an arms race between the Arab states and Israel.

2. The three Governments declare that assurances have been received from all the states in question, to which they permit arms to be supplied from their countries, that the purchasing state does not intend to undertake any act of aggression against any other state. Similar assurances will be requested from any other state in the area to which they permit arms to be supplied in the future.

3. The three Governments take this opportunity of declaring their deep interest in and their desire to promote the establishment and maintenance of peace and stability in the area and their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the states in that area. The three Governments, should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, would, consistently with their obligations as members of the United Nations, immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation.

### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press by the White House May 25]

During the recent meeting in London, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France had an opportunity to review the security and armaments situation in the Near East and to consider what action their Gov-

ernments might take to provide greater stability in the area. As a result of this consultation, a 3-power declaration is being issued. This is another of the many valuable results of the London meeting.

The participation of the United States Government in the declaration emphasizes this country's desire to promote the maintenance of peace in the Near East. It is the belief of the United States Government that the declaration will stimulate, in the Arab states and Israel, increased confidence in future security, thus accelerating the progress now being made in the Near East and contributing toward the well-being of the peoples there.

## Procedures of Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees

*The following letter has been received by the Secretary of State from the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, John Kee.*

May 17, 1950

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

My attention has been called to an item appearing in the State Department BULLETIN of May 8, 1950, announcing the appointment by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of consultation subcommittees and making reference to the hope that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives will see fit to adopt a similar pattern.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is to be congratulated on the progressive step he is taking to create a structure of consultative subcommittees to keep members better informed on world affairs.

It is indeed gratifying to see this principle adopted in the Senate. When a study and consultation subcommittee system was originated by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the spring of 1945, our action was hailed as an outstanding improvement in legislative procedure. This is the fifth anniversary of the geographical area consultation subcommittees of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Time and experience have proved their worth.

The structure proposed by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would divide the Senate Committee into eight consultative groups, 4 geographical and 4 topical. The House Committee functions with six special geographical area subcommittees, and has made good use in past years of topical subcommittees.

I am sure the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will, as has the House Foreign Affairs Committee, find this proven method an invaluable aid in helping committee members keep abreast of current world developments.

Department of State Bulletin

## The Problem of the Former Italian Colonies at the Fourth Session of the General Assembly

by David W. Wainhouse and Philip A. Mangano

### SECOND PHASE OF COMMITTEE I CONSIDERATION

#### General Debate on the Subcommittee 17 Draft

Not before November 4 was it possible for the rapporteur of Subcommittee 17, Mr. Hood (Australia), to present his report to the First Committee. A general debate was begun on the basis of the Subcommittee draft the next day. Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand) expressed certain reservations with respect to the plan.<sup>19</sup> Mr. McNeil (U.K.) expressed general support for the Subcommittee plan for Libya and Italian Somaliland but disagreed with its proposal for a commission to study further the matter of a solution for Eritrea. For his delegation, Mr. McNeil then submitted four proposed amendments<sup>20</sup> to that part of the draft dealing with Libya. The suggested changes, said Mr. McNeil, were intended to insure the rights of the inhabitants of the three parts of Libya to make their own free choice as to the form of government and the method of meeting and consulting together. The existing draft with respect to unity would impose on the people of Libya a structure of government which they perhaps did not desire. He also expressed misgivings over the contemplated role of the commissioner and the council for Libya; he urged that the administering authorities should not be confronted with "rival authorities." Mr. van Pallandt (Netherlands) agreed with Mr. McNeil's objections with respect to unity.

Mr. Jessup (U.S.) said that his delegation supported the Subcommittee plan which it had helped work out. Even if not the "best possible plan," that draft did conform to the fundamental principles laid down in the Italian Peace Treaty as

the basis for a solution of the problem. After reviewing the long effort of the Subcommittee to agree on a final solution for Eritrea and after adverting to the compromise proposal on the subject which the United States and other delegations on the Subcommittee had advanced, Mr. Jessup pointed out that it had seemed that no final solution for that territory could be agreed upon at the present session. He concluded by expressing support for the amendments which the United Kingdom had just submitted to the section of the draft dealing with Libya.<sup>21</sup>

Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) disliked the provision in the plan for Libya which empowered the commission to call upon different instead of all members of the council for advice on different regions or different subjects. He also felt that the committee could not be sure that the inhabitants of Italian Somaliland would cooperate with Italy if that country were designated the administering authority under a trusteeship agreement. He advocated separate resolutions on each of the three territories so that decision on any one would not be dependent on decision on the others.<sup>22</sup> Mr. Belaunde (Peru) took the opposite point of view.<sup>23</sup>

For Argentina, Mr. Arce sought to put at rest the doubts which had been expressed concerning the way in which the Subcommittee plans for Libya and Italian Somaliland would provide full range for the expression of the will of their peoples. As for Eritrea, Mr. Arce said his Government preferred independence; though, if part of her people desired union with Ethiopia, it should be accomplished pursuant to the Eritreans' own decision, not by any other means.<sup>24</sup> He favored a single resolution with three parts, as had been presented by the Subcommittee. Mr. Jooste (South Africa) favored the amendments submitted by the United Kingdom to the Libyan section of the basic draft resolution and, in line with an earlier United States suggestion, thought that the capacity of the inhabitants of Italian Somaliland

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a continuation of the article that appeared in the issue of May 29, 1950. The annexes and footnotes appear on pp. 895 and 915, respectively.



to govern themselves should be reviewed periodically.

Mr. Aklilou (Ethiopia) praised the Subcommittee plan for Libya but felt it would be a mistake to make a final decision in favor of Italy for Italian Somaliland before the directly related question of Eritrea was settled. There had been no change, he said, in the clear wishes of the majority in Eritrea for union with Ethiopia, and he regretted that one of several compromises advanced in the Subcommittee for that purpose had not been accepted. Ethiopia believed herself confronted with a two-fold threat to her national security as a result of any postponement of decision on Eritrea and of satisfaction of Italy's claims in Somaliland. Ethiopia would thus refuse to be a party to the delimitation of the frontiers of Italian Somaliland or to the establishment of Italian or any other trusteeship for that territory.<sup>25</sup>

Sir B. N. Rau (India) felt that the Subcommittee's resolution was a workable, compromise plan. He stressed the fact that a unified Libya could take different forms. The representatives of the inhabitants, in the constitutional assembly, would be able to vote for federation or centralized autonomy, but, in his view, it was better to encourage initial unity, allowing the people to decide otherwise. He suggested that the United Kingdom delegation give further consideration to the matter before pressing the amendments. He then called attention to the Indian suggestion that it be recognized that sovereignty in Italian Somaliland was vested in her people and that the General Assembly could amend the constitution for that territory. These points could be included in an annex to the trusteeship agreement for the territory.<sup>26</sup>

Mr. Tarchiani (Italy) indicated satisfaction with the Subcommittee plan and asked that Ethiopia understand that Italy desired nothing but harmony and peace between them.<sup>27</sup> He stated that Italy had given up her claim to Eritrea by proposing independence for the territory. Italy accepted the Subcommittee proposal to send a United Nations commission to Eritrea and would bow to the final United Nations "verdict," as Ethiopia should be ready to do. He wanted to reassure Ethiopia that officials of the Italian Colonial Bureau could not and would not be instruments of aggression and that Italy did not even "dream" of having military bases in Somaliland.

The Soviet Union's representative (Mr. Arutiunian) on November 7 described the Subcommittee's plan as a majority attempt to partition the former colonies under the guise of a compromise. He reasserted the argument that the Soviet proposals represented a fairer and more democratic solution. He also objected to the exclusion of the U.S.S.R. from participation on the council for Libya and charged that such exclusion was designed to assume more of a free hand for the colonial-minded states interested in that area. Mr. Arutiunian felt that the United Kingdom

amendments to the Libyan draft were further evidence of that country's intention to dismember the territory. He also feared attempted perpetuation of Italian control in Somaliland and felt that Ethiopia's claims and interests in Eritrea had not been given sufficient recognition, though that could be adjusted under a trusteeship for Eritrea.<sup>28</sup>

Mr. Belaunde strongly supported the Subcommittee proposals, holding as regards Libya, that "unity would refer to the international personality of the state, not to the form of government it would adopt." He believed that the United Kingdom proposed amendments were in exact line with the resolution, clarifying it, but that because of this conformity, they were not necessary.

Mr. Cooper (Liberia) supported the plan for Libya and the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom, he accepted the idea of further investigation in Eritrea but questioned the wisdom of giving Italy trusteeship in Somaliland since forcible resistance by the inhabitants might be expected and Ethiopia's fears should not be ignored. Mr. Cooper then submitted several amendments<sup>29</sup> to part C of the Subcommittee's draft designed to provide a single commission to investigate and prepare plans for the disposition of both Eritrea and Italian Somaliland for consideration by the General Assembly.

At the Committee's 315th meeting, amendments to the Subcommittee's draft were advanced by Poland and China. Mr. Wierblowski (Poland) led up to his delegation's amendments by an overall statement on the problem.<sup>30</sup> He declared the United Kingdom amendments were evidence of a design to split up the country of Libya and to retain their troops and military installations in the area indefinitely. He condemned the plan to send a commission to Eritrea as no solution and, therefore, contrary to the Peace Treaty requirements which made it incumbent on the United Nations to reach a final decision on all three former colonies simultaneously. Although basically in favor of the U.S.S.R. proposals, Poland wanted above all a full and complete decision at the current Assembly session.<sup>31</sup>

Mr. Yu (China) supported the Subcommittee plan generally but felt that in the section on Libya the relations between the commissioner and the administering authorities should be more clearly defined. The Chinese amendments<sup>32</sup> to part A of the Subcommittee draft, accordingly, sought inclusion of language which would—

1. have the commissioner prepare his annual report to the United Nations "in cooperation with its administering authorities" as well as in consultation with the council;

2. provide that the administering authorities carry out certain steps toward the establishment of self-government in the territory "in cooperation with the Commissioner."

Fawzi Bey (Egypt) defended the plan for both a commissioner and a council for Libya, deplored the suggested United Kingdom amendments, and urged the Committee to deal with each of the three former colonies under separate resolutions.<sup>33</sup>

At the meetings on November 9, other delegations commented on the proposals before them. Mr. Jamali (Iraq) argued against singling out the minorities in Libya for special representation on the council since they should be treated as "an integral part of the population." He also said that Iraq would not feel justified in voting for a trusteeship in Somaliland by Italy alone; for the sake of unity and harmony, a formula should be found whereby Italy would be "helped by other states."<sup>34</sup> Mr. Lopez (Philippines) urged deletion of that phrase in the section on Somaliland which would make it possible for the General Assembly after 10 years to decide that Italian Somaliland was not ready for independence. He also suggested the possibility of including the Indian proposal for an annexure on "constitutional guarantees" for Italian Somaliland as an integral part of the resolution. He further counseled creation of an advisory council for Somaliland, with Ethiopian participation, to assist and advise Italy and to be directly responsible to the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly.<sup>35</sup> Mr. Bebler (Yugoslavia) stated that his delegation would oppose the Subcommittee's recommendations for Libya and Italian Somaliland and would support the corresponding parts of the Soviet draft. Yugoslavia would, however, not oppose provision for further study of the Eritrean question.<sup>36</sup>

Mr. Couve de Murville (France), after restating his delegation's acceptance of the principle of independence for Libya, still believed it would be best not to establish a precise date. In any case, he believed the proposed transitional period of 2 years was too short. As for Libyan unity, this should be left for the inhabitants themselves to determine and to work out; France saw nothing objectionable in the United Kingdom amendments on this point.<sup>37</sup> Mr. Martin (Canada) expressed support for the Subcommittee plan with the United Kingdom amendments on Libya, while Mr. Dejany (Saudi Arabia) was opposed to those amendments which he believed could, if adopted, place certain obstacles in the path of unity.<sup>38</sup> His delegation was also dissatisfied with the plan for Italian Somaliland as it stood. Mr. Malik (Lebanon), endorsing the Subcommittee draft with respect to Libya and Eritrea, offered an additional paragraph on Somaliland which provided for an advisory council (preferably of five-member nations) to aid and advise the administering authority and with headquarters at Mogadiscio. Members of the advisory council not members of the Trusteeship Council would have the right to participate without vote in any discussion of that body.

After further discussion, during which the Ukrainian and Byelorussian delegates praised the Soviet draft, and Mr. Eban (Israel) urged retention of the provision for representation of the minorities on the Libyan council, the chairman declared the Committee's general debate closed.

## Voting in Committee I

On November 9, of the six draft resolutions submitted to the Committee prior to establishment of Subcommittee 17 that of India had been withdrawn, while Pakistan, Iraq, and the United States agreed to postpone consideration of their original drafts until after consideration of the Subcommittee plan. Liberia and the U.S.S.R. wanted their proposals considered before the Subcommittee draft.<sup>39</sup> The Soviet draft was first put to the vote. The two sentences of the first paragraph (on Libya) were rejected by 24 to 20, with 8 abstentions, and 31 to 11, with 11 abstentions, respectively. Paragraph 2 (on Eritrea) was defeated by 33 to 6, with 15 abstentions. The third paragraph (on Somaliland) was rejected by 34 to 13, with 9 abstentions; the entire vote was by show of hands. The Chairman stated that since all three parts had been rejected it was unnecessary to vote on the proposal as a whole.<sup>40</sup>

The Committee then voted on the preamble and the first sentence of the Liberian proposal.<sup>41</sup> When that part was rejected by a vote of 27 against, 21 in favor, and 5 abstentions, the Liberian delegate agreed that a vote on the remainder of the draft was unnecessary.

## VOTING ON SECTION A (LIBYA)<sup>42</sup>

The Committee was now ready to vote on the various sections of the Subcommittee draft and on amendments to that draft. The preamble was quickly adopted by 54 to 1, with 1 abstention. Section A of the draft (on Libya) was next approached.

Sir B. N. Rau (India) had introduced an amendment to paragraph 1 suggesting three changes, as follows: insertion of "the territories of" before "Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and the Fezzan"; replacement of "be established as" by "shall be constituted into"; and substitution of "united independent sovereign state" for "single independent sovereign state."<sup>43</sup> He explained that the changes were designed to make clear the real intention of the Subcommittee, namely that the three territories of Libya should be brought together into a single political unit but that the form of unitary government should be left to the Libyan national assembly to decide. Mr. Malik (Lebanon) considered "constituted" a mere drafting change bringing the English into conformity with the French version of the Subcommittee's paragraph. He wondered whether "united" placed greater weight on the idea of a federal form of government than the word "single," but Sir B. N. Rau stated that he had no intention of favoring any particular kind of solution.

Mr. McNeil (U.K.) agreed to withdraw the proposed amendments to section A in favor of the Indian amendment. He went on to say:

The Committee will, I know, understand that, as I have already more than once attempted to point out, my Government, as the administering authority, has always contem-



plated certain steps which had to be taken on the road towards the sovereignty of Libya before full unity and independence in that territory could be achieved. As I have already said—I hope quite precisely—we felt that we should, as events permitted, invest sovereignty in Cyrenaica and that thereafter, again as events permitted, we should press ahead to endow Tripolitania with a measure of internal autonomy comparable with that which exists in Cyrenaica. Indeed, as I remember telling the Committee, we have already started planning for that situation. As has been plain from the beginning, and as the representative of the Australian delegation has just pointed out, neither of these events conflicted with the intention of the Subcommittee or with the intention of the Committee as a whole in regard to the independence and sovereignty of the territory of Libya.

Our fear, however, was that the resolution as it emerged from the Subcommittee did not literally provide room for such steps, although, as Mr. Hood has pointed out, it was quite plain from the discussions in the Subcommittee that such steps were accepted by a majority of the members as necessary and practical. I should not want, therefore, to be reproached at a later date or to run any chance of being accused of ill faith through any ambiguity in the resolution upon which we are about to vote or, to be equally honest, through any vagueness as to the intentions of the United Kingdom as administering power. Obviously the administration must continue to discharge its responsibilities in the period between the adoption of this resolution and the granting of Libyan sovereignty and independence, but the whole Committee must clearly understand that the obligations we have do not extend beyond that period. With the creation of Libyan independence our role as administrator is finished.

The revised Indian amendment was then voted upon by roll call. It now reads: "That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and the Fezzan shall be constituted into an independent sovereign state." The amendment was approved by 51 to 0, with 7 abstentions.<sup>44</sup> Paragraph 1 (sec. A) as thus amended was adopted by 56 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A Polish amendment to paragraph 2, designed to bring about Libya's independence by January 1, 1951, was rejected by 25 to 15, with 11 abstentions. The Subcommittee's own paragraph 2, setting January 1, 1952, as the date for independence, was approved by 54 to 0, with 2 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (on the determination of Libya's form of government by a national assembly) was adopted by 56 to 0, with 1 abstention. Paragraph 4 (creating the office of a commissioner and a council) was agreed to by 44 to 6, with 6 abstentions. Paragraph 5 (on the commissioner's annual report) was adopted by 47 to 0, with 11 abstentions. Previously, a Chinese amendment to that paragraph, designed to have the commissioner prepare his report "in cooperation with its (Libya's) administering authorities," was rejected by 18 to 18, with 22 abstentions.

A Polish amendment to paragraph 6 (designed to replace the United States, France, and the United Kingdom on the council by three small states) was revised by the Polish delegate when Sweden, Mexico, and Lebanon successively indicated that they would prefer not to serve. As revised, the Polish amendment suggested Czechoslovakia, Haiti, and the Ukraine and was rejected

by 35 to 5, with 18 abstentions. Thereafter, paragraph 6(a) of the Subcommittee draft (on governmental membership of the council) was adopted by 46 to 7, with 5 abstentions. The first part of paragraph 6(b) (providing representation for each of the three parts of Libya on the council) was approved by 53 to 0, with 6 abstentions. The portion of paragraph 6(b) on representation for the "minorities" required a roll-call vote. It was passed by 32 to 7, with 20 abstentions.<sup>45</sup> Paragraph 6 as a whole then passed by 47 to 7, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 (on the manner of appointment of the Libyan representatives to the council) was approved by 47 to 5, with 5 abstentions. The first part of paragraph 8 (on the commissioner's being guided by the advice of members of his council) was adopted by 48 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The second part of paragraph 8 (authorizing the commissioner to call upon different members of the council to "advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects") passed by 43 to 4, with 11 abstentions. Paragraph 8 as a whole was then adopted by 46 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

Paragraph 10 (on the functions of the administering powers prior to independence), as amended by China,<sup>46</sup> was adopted by 50 to 0, with 6 abstentions. Paragraph 11 (on the admission of Libya to membership in the United Nations when it became independent) passed by 56 to 0, with 1 abstention. It was then decided that section A should not be voted on as a whole, since the Committee had not yet determined whether there would be one comprehensive resolution or three separate resolutions on the former colonies.

#### VOTING ON SECTION B (ITALIAN SOMALILAND)<sup>47</sup>

After a brief discussion, the Committee decided to vote upon the Liberian amendment<sup>48</sup> which, if adopted would merge part B of the Subcommittee draft into part C and would provide a single commission to study further the disposition of both Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. When put to a roll-call vote, the Liberian amendment was rejected by 40 to 11, with 8 abstentions. The Committee then took up part B, paragraph by paragraph.

The first paragraph (on ultimate independence for Italian Somaliland) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 58 to 0, with 1 abstention.<sup>49</sup> A Polish amendment to paragraph 2 (designed to provide independence in 3 years) was rejected by 35 to 18, with 5 abstentions.<sup>50</sup> Paragraph 2 (on independence at the end of 10 years) was adopted, as amended by the Philippine proposal to delete the phrase "unless at the end of that period the General Assembly decides otherwise," by a vote of 55 to 0, with 4 abstentions. Mr. Tarchiani (Italy) emphasized at this point that if Italy were appointed as trustee, she would scrupulously observe the time limit established by the General Assembly



and on the specified date would effect the transfer of power to the constituted government of Somaliland.

Considerable discussion then took place on the composition of an advisory body, suggested by the Philippines and Lebanon, that could assist the Italian administration in carrying out the 10-year trusteeship.<sup>51</sup> The purpose of such a proposal was to allay doubts among certain members as to the desirability of giving Italy sole responsibility for administration over an area some of whose inhabitants had indicated they might resist the return of Italy. Belgium proposed that the Union of South Africa be added to the two countries, Colombia and Egypt. The Saudi Arabian delegate wanted the Philippines also added and submitted an amendment to the Lebanese proposal.

At that point in the discussion, Poland asked for a vote on its amendment to paragraph 3 of the Subcommittee draft, calling for a 3-year direct United Nations trusteeship of Somaliland. After India, Iran, and Burma had indicated that they would abstain, this Polish amendment was put to the vote. It was rejected by 35 to 8, with 16 abstentions.<sup>52</sup>

Further discussion ensued on the proposed advisory council for Italian Somaliland with Mr. McNeil (U.K.) wanting it clearly understood that countries serving on such a council would not share the direct administration of the territory with Italy. He also felt that the Assembly should merely recommend to the Trusteeship Council that it invite the member states of the advisory council to sit with it during deliberations on Italian Somaliland. Mr. Malik (Lebanon) would accept the necessary changes in his proposal.<sup>53</sup> Further discussion then took place on the size and composition of such an advisory council. Poland wanted three representatives of the local population (as in the case of Libya) to serve along with representatives of governments. Mr. Wierblowski (Poland) also proposed deletion of the word "advisory" before the word "council." Both Polish amendments were rejected by votes of 37 to 14, with 8 abstentions, and 33 to 9, with 17 abstentions, respectively. A Chinese amendment, granting a state which might be a member of both the advisory council and the Trusteeship Council the right to have two representatives on the latter organ when Somaliland affairs were on the agenda, was defeated by 25 to 6, with 27 abstentions. After Ethiopia had stated that—advisory council or not—it would still be threatened by the grant of trusteeship over the area to Italy, the revised Lebanese amendment on an advisory council (consisting of Colombia, Egypt, and the Philippines) was adopted by 48 to 1, with 10 abstentions.<sup>54</sup> After this action was taken, the Committee approved, by roll-call vote, paragraph 3 providing for Italian trusteeship for a period of 10 years. The vote was 48 in favor, 7 against, with 4 abstentions.<sup>55</sup> In response to various expressions of confidence by several delega-

tions that the remainder of the resolution on Somaliland—with the proposed Indian annexure on constitutional guaranties—provided safeguards against discrimination against any group of the inhabitants, Mr. Tarchiani assured the Committee that his Government would exercise no reprisals or discrimination whatsoever.

Still another Polish amendment to the new paragraph 5 (stating that the Trusteeship Council alone would prepare the trusteeship agreement) was rejected by 44 to 4, with 5 abstentions. Thereupon, paragraph 5 was adopted by 46 to 5, with 4 abstentions. It provided that the Trusteeship Council negotiate the draft of a trusteeship agreement with the "administering authority" for submission to the General Assembly, if possible, at the present session but not later than the fifth regular session. Paragraph 6 (former paragraph 5) was approved by 53 to 0, with 1 abstention.<sup>56</sup>

In considering paragraph 7 several delegations supported an Indian amendment under which the Trusteeship Council would "be guided by," rather than "take into account," the "annexed text proposed by the Indian delegation." This Indian amendment was approved by 50 to 0, with 7 abstentions. The Committee then discussed the Indian annex<sup>57</sup> on constitutional principles. After Mr. Eban (Israel) had proposed a change in the text of the annex, it was agreed that the Committee was not required to pass judgment on the annex. Subcommittee 17 had not voted on the text, which was submitted by the Indian delegation only as a guide to the Trusteeship Council and the administering authority for drawing up the declaration of constitutional principles for Italian Somaliland. The Chairman ruled that the annex, although not voted upon, would be attached in its existing form to the resolution adopted by the Committee.

Consideration of section B ended after brief statements were made by Ethiopia and Israel. The former again warned that it would not feel prepared to participate in the work of any body charged with delimiting the frontiers of Somaliland since Ethiopia felt threatened by the grant of trusteeship to Italy. The Israeli delegate wanted the Committee's report to the Assembly to include reference to changes he had sought in the Indian annexure.<sup>58</sup>

#### VOTING ON SECTION C (ERITREA)<sup>59</sup>

At the outset of consideration of this section, on November 11, the Committee voted on a Polish amendment to replace that whole section by seven new paragraphs.<sup>60</sup> These Polish proposals were rejected by varying majorities.

Next to be considered was a Burmese amendment to paragraph 1, suggesting Canada, Guatemala, Lebanon, Norway, and the Philippines as members of the investigating commission for Eritrea.<sup>61</sup> Of these states, Canada, Lebanon, and the Philippines asked that they not be named.

Turkey suggested the Union of South Africa, while the Philippine delegate suggested that Burma replace his country. Chile then proposed that Pakistan be added to the list. As thus revised, the Burmese amendment to paragraph 1 was approved by 40 to 6, with 9 abstentions. The proposed commission would consist of representatives of Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa.

Paragraph 2 of section C (on the criteria<sup>62</sup> which the commission should bear in mind in reaching its findings) was adopted by 49 to 0, with 8 abstentions. Paragraph 3 (instructing the commission also to take into account the various suggestions on Eritrea advanced during the Fourth Assembly session) was approved by 47 to 0, with 9 abstentions. Paragraph 4 (on the commission's convening, travel to Eritrea, and preparation of a report by June 15, 1950, which would be considered by the Interim Committee before submission to the General Assembly) passed by 45 to 5, with 6 abstentions.

The remainder of section C included provisions on administrative and budgetary matters relating to the work and the travel of the Eritrean commission. With the approval of the Committee, the Chairman said that paragraphs 5 and 6 would be examined when the Committee had decided whether there would be one or more resolutions on the entire question.<sup>63</sup> This issue was decided in favor of a single resolution when a proposal that sections A, B, and C of the Subcommittee draft appear as three separate resolutions was defeated by 28 to 25, with 4 abstentions.

#### Question of Boundary Delimitation

In view of the various points raised earlier during the Committee and Subcommittee debates on the matter of boundary delimitation for the three former colonies, the Argentine and Turkish delegations submitted a joint proposal on that subject on November 10. This proposal called upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly "to study the procedure to be adopted to settle the question of the boundaries of the former Italian Colonies in so far as they are not already fixed by international agreement, and report with conclusions to the Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly."<sup>64</sup>

This joint draft was based on the view that, in assuming responsibility for the disposition of the former colonies, the General Assembly should also, in keeping with paragraph 2, annex XI of the Italian Peace Treaty, provide for the appropriate adjustment of their boundaries.

A lively discussion took place on November 11 in the Committee on this joint proposal with several delegations remarking that there was a difference between boundary "adjustment" and boundary "delimitation." The Soviet delegation argued that only the disposition of the former colonies had been referred to the General Assem-

bly, not boundary questions which would have to be settled bilaterally between the territories and the neighboring states. Mr. Arutiunian (U.S.S.R.) also opposed the joint proposal because it involved a role for the Interim Committee which the Soviet Union considered an illegal body. Ethiopia's representative (Mr. Medhen) also challenged the competence of the General Assembly in questions concerning the adjustment or rectification of boundary lines. Other delegations, however, including the United States, United Kingdom, and France, favored the proposal. The French delegation offered an amendment to the Argentine-Turkish draft which would eliminate the recital of pertinent provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty and would have the Interim Committee "study the procedures to be adopted to delimit the boundaries . . . insofar as they are not already fixed by international agreement. . . ." In this amended form, the joint proposal was approved by a vote of 23 to 10, with 23 abstentions.<sup>65</sup>

At the meeting on November 13, both Argentina and the United Kingdom raised the suggestion that some way be found to authorize provisional Italian administration of Italian Somaliland after conclusion of the trusteeship agreement and pending approval of that agreement by the General Assembly. Mr. McNeil (U.K.) stressed that his Government desired a quick and orderly transfer of authority to the new administering power, a move which would also be to the best interests of the inhabitants. Ethiopia was strongly opposed to such a suggestion, claiming that it would place Italy in charge before the trusteeship agreement was truly in force. This action, he argued, would amount to placing Italy in Somaliland without any conditions at all, while Ethiopia's request for provisional administration in eastern Eritrea pending consultation of the will of its people had been turned down. The Soviet delegate, Mr. Arutiunian, also opposed the idea advanced by Argentina and the United Kingdom and felt that the latter should remain in charge until Assembly approval of the trusteeship agreement. Mr. Santa Cruz (Chile) offered an amendment to the Argentine proposal<sup>66</sup> to make it clear that a provisional transfer of authority to Italy could take place only after the trusteeship agreement had been negotiated and that such provisional administration must be in accordance with the provisions of that agreement and of the Charter. Italy's representative (Mr. Tarchiani) said that his Government was not interested in taking over administration before it was officially granted that right by the United Nations. The delegate of Iraq wondered whether it might be possible for the Trusteeship Council to prepare the agreement during the current Assembly session so that the Assembly could approve it without delay.

There was further discussion of this point, during which Poland proposed that the Argentine proposal be transmitted to the Sixth Committee



(Legal) for an advisory opinion. The United Kingdom felt that, as a legal matter, the General Assembly was competent to proceed with the Argentine proposal as a step in arranging for the final disposal of the former colonies.

By a show-of-hands vote, the Polish suggestion was defeated, 33 to 9, with 10 abstentions. Thereafter the Committee moved to vote on the Argentine proposal which had been amalgamated with suggestions by Chile and Mexico.<sup>67</sup> The new text specified that Italy might undertake provisional administration:

1. "at a time and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration agreed upon between Italy and the United Kingdom, after the Trusteeship Council and Italy have negotiated the trusteeship agreement," and

2. "on condition that she gives an undertaking to administer the territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the international trusteeship system and to the trusteeship agreement, pending approval by the General Assembly of a trusteeship agreement for the territory."

It also specified, as Iraq had suggested, that the advisory council begin its functions as soon as Italy began its provisional administration. This addition to section B of the over-all resolution was approved by 38 to 8, with 10 abstentions.

#### Administrative Provisions

As a proposed section D to the main resolution, the Secretariat presented to the Committee a draft<sup>68</sup> which dealt in combined fashion with administrative and financial aspects of the United Nations machinery for dealing with Libya, Italian Somaliland, and Eritrea. The draft drew on suggestions contained in an earlier United States draft<sup>69</sup> amendment to the Subcommittee plan for Libya and on the administrative provisions already contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of section C (Eritrea) which, it had been agreed, would not be voted upon before completion of consideration of all substantive proposals. The Secretariat draft provided that the Secretary-General—

- "1. request needed facilities from the authorities of those states in whose territory the Eritrean commission might feel it necessary to meet or to travel;

2. (a) arrange payment of adequate remuneration to the United Nations commissioner;

- (b) reimburse traveling and subsistence expenses of members of the advisory council for Libya, of one representative from each government represented on the advisory council for Italian Somaliland, and of one representative and one alternate from each government represented on the commission for Eritrea;

- (c) assign such staff and provide such facilities

as the Secretary-General deems necessary for the United Nations commissioner in Libya, the advisory council for Somaliland and the commission for Eritrea."

During a brief discussion<sup>70</sup> of the matter, the Secretary-General pointed out that these were standard provisions, similar to those used in other cases by the United Nations. He added that of course any resolution involving expenditures could not be voted by the General Assembly before the Fifth Committee had examined its budgetary implications. Egypt then sought to include provision for alternate representatives on the council for Libya, which was rejected. Another Egyptian proposal, to delete the word "advisory" before "Council for Libya," was accepted by the Committee. The word "advisory" appeared unnecessary since the text of the resolution clearly stated the purpose of that body. It was now time to vote on the entire text of each of the sections of the draft resolution submitted by Subcommittee 17 as modified. It was decided to take the vote by roll call.

#### Final Committee Vote on Complete Text

The preamble and section A (Libya) were adopted by 50 to 0, with 8 abstentions.<sup>71</sup> Section B (Somaliland) passed by 47 to 7, with 4 abstentions.<sup>72</sup> The section on Eritrea (C) met with approval by 47 to 5, with 6 abstentions.<sup>73</sup> Finally, the draft resolution with all three of its parts was put to the vote as a whole. It was decisively adopted by 49 to 1, with 8 abstentions.<sup>74</sup> By a show of hands, the section on administrative arrangements was approved by 47 to 4, with 4 abstentions.

A second draft resolution, presented by Subcommittee 17, on the manner of choosing the commissioner for Libya was then ready for a vote. It provided that the First Committee recommend a nominating committee, consisting of the Assembly President, the two Assembly Vice-Presidents from Brazil and Pakistan, and the Chairman of the First and *Ad Hoc* Political Committees<sup>75</sup> to name a candidate or, "if no agreement can be reached, three candidates."<sup>76</sup> This resolution was approved by 46 to 4, with 4 abstentions. Therewith, the First Committee concluded its work on the problem, on November 12 after approximately a month and a half of strenuous and persistent effort.

#### ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The First Committee report, together with the three resolutions<sup>77</sup> adopted by that Committee, came before the General Assembly on November 19.

Resolution A, as submitted to the Assembly, consisted of four parts: Part A, dealing with Libya; part B, dealing with Italian Somaliland; part C, dealing with Eritrea; and part D, combining provisions on administrative and staff arrangements for the United Nations bodies to be established in each of the former colonies.



Resolution B contained the First Committee's recommendation to the General Assembly for a Committee consisting of Assembly officers<sup>78</sup> to nominate a single candidate for the post of United Nations commissioner in Libya if possible, and otherwise to name three candidates.

Resolution C embodied provision for study and a report by the Interim Committee to the General Assembly on "the procedure to be adopted to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies insofar as they are not already fixed by international agreement. . . ."

The Assembly also had before it a set of Polish amendments almost identical with those which had been considered and rejected in the First Committee.<sup>79</sup> The same set of Soviet proposals<sup>80</sup> for the three territories, which had failed to obtain appreciable support in Committee I, was reintroduced.

Prior to the voting which took place on November 21, several delegations made comprehensive statements summarizing their particular views as affected by the course of discussion in Subcommittee 17 and Committee I.<sup>81</sup> For the United Kingdom, Mr. McNeil felt that the Committee I proposals represented a distinct accomplishment even though he regretted the absence of a decision on Eritrea. For the United States, Mr. Jessup observed that the plan was "one of the most gratifying achievements of this session of the General Assembly" or of any session of the Assembly. He too regretted the absence of agreement on a final solution for Eritrea. Mr. Jessup also expressed support for the resolution charging the Interim Committee with studying the procedure for delimiting the various boundaries which might need attention. The French delegate, Mr. Couve de Murville, explained that, while France was in agreement with the basic principle of independence and self-government for the respective territories, she had doubts as to the wisdom or practicability of the particular methods chosen in the case of Libya. France, he said, would therefore abstain from voting for the resolution as a whole but would, in accordance with her Peace Treaty obligations, "accept the verdict of the United Nations and give all the assistance required of it for its implementation."

Speaking for Ethiopia, Mr. Aklilou<sup>82</sup> once again declared that his country suspected Italy of renewed imperialist aims and that Ethiopia—three times the victim of Italian aggression—felt that her national security would be threatened if Italy returned to administer Somaliland. This return, he warned, would give rise to troubles in East Africa for years to come. For the U.S.S.R., Mr. Arutiunian denounced the majority-sponsored resolutions describing them as only thinly veiled means of redistributing the former colonies among the still greedy colonial powers, among whom he included the United States. Mr. Arutiunian claimed that the Soviet proposals were the fairest and best plan, and he advanced the rather novel

argument that the First Committee plan showed that the majority were unwilling to cooperate with the U.S.S.R. and the four other countries which had supported the Soviet proposals.

For India, Sir B. N. Rau expressed satisfaction with the Committee proposals which were the best that could practicably be achieved. He commented particularly on those paragraphs of the resolution on Italian Somaliland dealing with a declaration of constitutional principles to be made a part of the trusteeship agreement. Sir B. N. Rau referred specifically to the Indian annexure to the Somaliland resolution by which the Trusteeship Council would be guided and which, in his opinion, meant that the Trusteeship Council would be "guided by the principles contained in the Annex and not necessarily bound by every small detail." He also pointed out that the plan for Somaliland was so replete with safeguards both for the interests of the inhabitants and of the international community that Ethiopia should feel that her own security would be assured.

Liberia was not satisfied with the portions of the plan dealing with Somaliland and Eritrea. New Zealand, believing that the Assembly should "assist" but not "insist" on the matter of Libyan unity, announced that it would abstain. Messrs. Malik and Jamali (Lebanon and Iraq) felt that the plan under consideration represented a considerable advance over the trend of thinking at the spring session and said they supported it even though it was not all they could have hoped for.

The Polish amendments (A/1110/Rev. 1) to the draft resolution proposed by the First Committee (A/1089)<sup>83</sup> were defeated by series of votes ranging from 29 to 12, with 9 abstentions, to 40 to 6, with 11 abstentions.

President Romulo then put to the vote section A (Libya) of resolution A which was adopted by roll call by 49 to 0, with 9 abstentions.<sup>84</sup> Section B (Italian Somaliland) met with approval by 48 to 7, with 3 abstentions.<sup>85</sup>

Section C (Eritrea) passed by a vote of 47 to 5, with 6 abstentions.<sup>86</sup> Section D (on administrative matters relating to the councils and commissions) was adopted by 44 to 5, with 4 abstentions. Thereupon the entire, combined resolution A was voted on by roll call. It received 48 votes in favor, 1 against, and 9 abstentions.<sup>87</sup> Resolutions B and C (on naming the Libyan commissioner and on the question of boundary delimitation) were then adopted by show-of-hands votes of 48 to 5, with 3 abstentions, and 32 to 13, with 6 abstentions, respectively. After a brief discussion, the Assembly decided that it need not vote on the Soviet proposals since a decision had already been made on the entire question. The General Assembly had devoted 7 weeks of intensive work to this difficult issue.

It remained for the Assembly to choose an individual as United Nations commissioner in Libya. On December 10, 1949, the Assembly chose Adrian Pelt for that position.

# ANNEXES:

## QUESTIONS OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

### I. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/487  
Dated Sept. 30, 1949

The General Assembly  
*Recommends:*

1. Libya shall be granted independence immediately. All foreign forces and military personnel must be withdrawn from Libyan territory within three months, and all military bases liquidated within the same period.

2. Eritrea shall be granted independence after a period of five years. During that period it shall be administered in accordance with a trusteeship agreement by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which shall appoint an administrator having full executive powers and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. He shall be assisted by an advisory committee comprising representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Italy and Ethiopia, together with one European and two indigenous residents of Eritrea nominated by the aforesaid seven representatives.

Ethiopia shall be ceded a portion of the territory of Eritrea providing her with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab.

3. For Italian Somaliland the same trusteeship arrangement shall be made as for Eritrea.

### II. Iraq: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/489  
Dated Oct. 3, 1949

The General Assembly

In accordance with Annex 11, para. 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and taking into consideration the relevant provisions of the Charter,

CONSIDERING that Libya has attained an adequate political status for independence, and that the wishes of the inhabitants are unanimously to this effect,

*Resolves:*

That the United Nations proclaim hereby a united sovereign state of Libya

That the present administering powers, the United Kingdom and France, take immediate steps to hand over sovereignty and all necessary powers of the state to a duly constituted government in the territory within as short a period as practicable,

That until such a transfer of sovereignty is effected, the administering powers are requested to present to the United Nations interim reports on the progress of the transfer of authority.

June 5, 1950

### III. Liberia: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/490  
Dated Oct. 4, 1949

The General Assembly

In keeping with Annex 11, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and also with the report of the Four Power Commission,

*Recommends:*

That Italian Somaliland be granted independence after a period of ten years. During that interval the said territory shall be administered under a Trusteeship Agreement by the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

### IV. India: Draft Resolution, Libya

U.N. doc. A/C.1/491  
Dated Oct. 4, 1949

The General Assembly

NOTING that by virtue of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and the events which have happened since, the matter of the final disposal of the former Italian territorial possessions in Africa has been referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a recommendation which the Powers concerned have agreed to accept, and

CONSIDERING that under the said Treaty the final disposal of these territories has to be made primarily in the light of the wishes and welfare of their inhabitants,

*Makes the following recommendation* in respect of the disposal of the territories of Libya:

(1) The territories of Libya shall form a single united independent group, with a constitution to be drawn up by a Constituent Assembly representative of the inhabitants of the entire group and to be approved by a Commission appointed by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

(2) The Commission shall consist of not less than three and not more than five persons to be chosen by the General Assembly from a panel of experts

(3) The Commission shall study local conditions and lay down a practicable basis for a truly representative Constituent Assembly for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the said territories,

(4) The Constituent Assembly shall after drawing up the constitution submit it for the approval of the Commission,

(5) When the Commission has approved of the draft constitution, it shall report the fact of the approval and send a copy of the draft constitution to the Secretary-General who shall thereupon communicate the same to the present administering Powers (namely, the United Kingdom and France),

(6) The present administering Powers shall upon receipt of the said communication take appropriate steps for giving effect to the constitution as approved by the Commission,

(7) All the steps prescribed above shall be completed within a period not exceeding two years from the appointment of the Commission.

## V. United States of America: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/497  
Dated Oct. 10, 1949

The General Assembly

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,

HAVING STUDIED the question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies,

HAVING TAKEN NOTE in particular of the Report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation, and having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned,

### *Recommends*

A. With respect to Libya, where conditions already exist for the creation of an independent state,

1. That Libya become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence

(a) The powers now administering the territories of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall administer them for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan independence, and shall co-ordinate their activities to this end;

(b) The administering authorities shall co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, shall arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan to meet and consult together to determine the form of government which they desire to establish upon the attainment of independence;

(c) The present administering authorities shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on steps they have taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) There shall be established an Advisory Council consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and two representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica and one from Tripolitania. The Council shall advise the administering authorities as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Libya, and such related problems as common services. The Council shall establish its seat outside of Libya at a place to be determined after consultation with the Secretary-General, and shall be empowered to visit the territory and to obtain, with the co-operation of the administering authorities, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The Council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task.

B. With respect to Eritrea, having regard for the homogeneity of the eastern provinces of that territory with Ethiopia and for the homogeneity of the Western Province of that territory with the adjacent Sudan,

1. That Eritrea, except for the Western Province, be reunited with Ethiopia on condition that the Government of Ethiopia undertake to apply in those areas, the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Article 19

of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, and that, without prejudice to the sovereignty of Ethiopia, appropriate municipal charters be provided for the cities of Asmara and Massawa.

2. That the economic and financial provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Italy which apply to ceded territories within the meaning of the Treaty shall apply to the territory ceded to Ethiopia.

3. That the Governments of Ethiopia, Italy and the United Kingdom report to the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly on the measures taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions on Eritrea.

4. That the Western Province of Eritrea be united with the adjacent Sudan.

5. That the Governments of the United Kingdom, Egypt, and Ethiopia report to the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly on the measures taken in this regard, including the progress made in demarcating the permanent boundary between Ethiopia and the Western Province after union with the adjacent Sudan.

6. That the Government of Ethiopia shall consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in preparing municipal charters for Asmara and Massawa, and that these charters shall be submitted for approval by the Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly.

C. With respect to Italian Somaliland, which requires a substantial period of guidance toward self government for which the international trusteeship system is particularly suitable,

1. That Italian Somaliland be placed under the international trusteeship system with Italy as the Administering Authority. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council shall review the progress and development of this territory from time to time with a view to determining whether it is ready for independence.

2. That the Government of Italy negotiate the terms of trusteeship with the Trusteeship Council and that such terms be submitted for the approval of the General Assembly at its Fifth Regular Session.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries of Italian Somaliland, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia and Italy and a third Member to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

## VI. Pakistan: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/499  
Dated Oct. 11, 1949

The General Assembly

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy,

HAVING STUDIED the question of the disposal of the former Italian Colonies,

HAVING TAKEN NOTE in particular of the Report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation, having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned, and having taken into account the wishes of the inhabitants of those territories and factors bearing upon their welfare, as also the interests of peace and security and the views of the interested governments,



### *Recommendations*

A. With respect to Libya, where conditions already exist for the creation of an independent state:

1. That Libya become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence:

(a) The Powers now administering the territories of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall administer them for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, and shall co-ordinate their activities to this end;

(b) The administering authorities shall co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, shall arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan to meet and consult together to determine the form of government which they desire to establish upon the attainment of independence;

(c) The present administering authorities shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on steps they have taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) There shall be established an advisory council consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom, the United States and three representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica, one from Tripolitania and one from the Fezzan. The council shall advise the administering authorities on sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above and as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Libya. The council shall be empowered to visit the territory of Libya and to obtain, with the co-operation of the administering authorities, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General, for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task;

(e) That in respect to the delimitations of the international boundaries for Libya, a commission consisting of representatives of Egypt, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

B. With respect to Eritrea, having regard to the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of Eritrea for immediate independence for Eritrea and the desirability of providing access for Ethiopia to the Red Sea:

1. Ethiopia shall be provided with an outlet to the Red Sea through the port of Assab.

2. The rest of Eritrea shall become independent three years from the date of the adoption of this resolution. During the period prior to independence:

(a) the administering authority in Eritrea shall administer it for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Eritrean independence;

(b) the administering authority shall, at a suitable time at least one year prior to the date of independence, arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of Eritrea to meet and consult together to determine the form of

government which they desire established upon the attainment of independence.

(c) the administering authority shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General for the information of the Members of the United Nations on steps it has taken to implement sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) there shall be established an advisory council, consisting of representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and three representatives of the local population. The council shall advise the administering authority on sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above as to how assistance might be given to the inhabitants with regard to formation of a government for an independent Eritrea. The council shall be empowered to visit the territory of Eritrea and to obtain, with the co-operation of the administering authority, such information as it deems necessary to enable it to discharge its functions. The council shall make an annual report to the Secretary-General for the information of the Members of the United Nations, on the carrying out of its task.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries for Eritrea, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

C. With respect to Italian Somaliland which requires a period of guidance towards independence for which the international trusteeship system is particularly suitable:

1. That Italian Somaliland shall become independent ten years from the date of the adoption of this resolution with a view to its ultimate incorporation into a united independent Somaliland.

2. That Italian Somaliland be placed under the international trusteeship system of the United Nations to be administered by an administrator to be appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council shall review the progress and development of this territory from time to time with a view to determining whether satisfactory progress is being made towards preparing the territory for independence.

3. That in respect to the delimitation of the international boundaries for Somaliland, a commission consisting of representatives of Ethiopia, the United Kingdom and a third member to be nominated by the president of the General Assembly of the United Nations be established to fix such boundaries.

### **VII. Argentina: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.5  
Dated Oct. 14, 1949

#### *B. With respect to Somaliland:*

1. Until Somaliland is constituted as an independent sovereign State, it shall be administered under the international trusteeship system. Italy shall be the administering power.

2. There shall be annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and es-

tablishing institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of self-government.

3. To the end that this trusteeship system be instituted as soon as possible, the Trusteeship Council is authorized in this instance to approve the trusteeship agreement.

4. Upon approval of the trusteeship agreement the present administering power shall transfer the administration to the new administering power.

#### **VIII. India: Draft Resolution Italian Somaliland**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.6  
Dated Oct. 17, 1949

The draft resolution to be proposed to the First Committee by the Sub-Committee shall contain recommendations to the following effect:

1. The territory known as Italian Somaliland shall be placed under the International Trusteeship System provided for in Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order that the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System declared in Article 76 of the Charter may be fulfilled, the trusteeship agreement for the territory shall include, as a special term, an article providing that the Administering Authority and its agents shall exercise their functions in accordance with the constitution set out in the "Annexure," which constitution shall form part of the trusteeship agreement.

[The annexure, attached to this document, was incorporated in A/1089, see p. 914.]

#### **IX. Iraq: Draft Resolution**

UN. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.7  
Dated Oct. 17, 1949

##### **B. With respect to Italian Somaliland:**

1. The Somaliland shall be an independent state. Its independence shall be effected within as short a period as possible, in any case not to exceed ten years.

2. To achieve this independence the Somaliland shall be administered under the International Trusteeship System with Egypt, Italy, and Canada as joint trustees.

3. There shall be annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and establishing institutions designed to ensure inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of self-government (Argentine Draft Resolution).

#### **X. Argentina: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.15  
Dated Oct. 19, 1949

1. That Eritrea be established as an independent and sovereign State. This independence shall become effective as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1 January 1952.

2. That representatives of the inhabitants of Eritrea, meeting in a National Assembly, shall establish a constitution for Eritrea, including the form of government they wish to adopt.

3. That for the purpose of assisting the people of Eritrea in the establishment of the constitution and of an independent government, there shall be established a commission consisting of representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and three representatives of the inhabitants, selected in the manner previously provided with respect to Libya.

4. That the occupying power:

(a) initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of the administration to the new government when duly established;

(b) administer the territory for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Eritrean independence and co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions to this end.

5. That the Commission to which paragraph 3 refers co-operate so that the National Assembly of Eritrea:

(a) may conclude treaties of peace, perpetual friendship and commerce with Ethiopia so that the latter shall have free access to the Red Sea by means of the road and railway connecting Addis Ababa with the port of Massawa;

(b) may agree with Ethiopia on the territory to be ceded to the latter in order to provide it with access to the Red Sea through the port of Assab.

#### **XI. Iraq: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.16  
Dated Oct. 28, 1949

##### **C. With regard to Eritrea:**

1. Eritrea shall be an autonomous state at the end of three years.

2. The United Nations shall appoint a Commissioner with an advisory council to co-operate with the people in setting up their autonomous government.

3. Recognizing Ethiopia's special interests in Eritrea and the fact that a considerable section of the population wish to unite with Ethiopia, a referendum shall be held in the third year to determine whether the majority of the population prefer unity with Ethiopia, a federation with Ethiopia under the crown of His Majesty the Emperor, or failing that, an economic union with Ethiopia shall be arranged granting Ethiopia a passage to the sea and a port thereon.

#### **XII. India: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.17  
Dated Oct. 19, 1949

The draft resolution proposed to be submitted to the First Committee by the Sub-Committee shall contain recommendations to the following effect:

1. With effect from a date not later than 1 January 1952, Eritrea shall be a free and independent sovereign State united with Ethiopia by certain common services and ports ensuring to Ethiopia adequate access to the sea.

2. The north-western province of Eritrea shall have a right to secede from the State at any time.

3. Pending the establishment of Eritrea as an independent sovereign State an interim arrangement similar to that for Libya shall be made.

### **XIII. Guatemala: Proposal**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.18  
Dated Oct. 19, 1949

#### **Resolves**

1. To establish a Special Commission, consisting of representatives of -----, to examine the position and possibilities, immediate or otherwise, of Eritrea with regard to self-government and the aspirations of Ethiopia to part of this territory.

2. The Special Commission shall have the fullest powers to ascertain the facts and to investigate any question related to the problem of Eritrea and shall examine the evidence of the Administering Power and of the other countries directly concerned, of representatives of the inhabitants and of minorities, and of any organizations or persons whose evidence it may deem appropriate.

3. The Special Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, shall prepare a report for the General Assembly and shall submit such proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea. The report and the proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 August 1950 so that they may be distributed to Members of the United Nations in sufficient time to be examined during the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

4. To invite the Secretary-General to take the required steps to request the necessary facilities from the competent authorities of each of the States in whose territory the Special Commission may wish to meet or travel and to assign to the Special Commission such staffs as may be required.

5. To authorize the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of one representative and one alternate from each Government represented on the Special Commission on such basis and in such form as he may deem most appropriate in the circumstances.

### **XIV. United States of America: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.19  
Dated Oct. 19, 1949

Having regard for the interests of the people of Eritrea, the special interests of Ethiopia in Eritrea, the close geographic, ethnic, historical and economic ties between Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the interests of international peace and security in East Africa:

1. Eritrea shall become an autonomous state federated with Ethiopia under the crown of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

2. A government of Eritrea shall be established in accordance with a constitution to be drawn up by a United Nations Commission consisting of three representatives of the local inhabitants (a Moslem, a Christian Copt and an Italian) and representatives of Brazil, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy and the United Kingdom. The constitution shall provide:

(a) For the protection of the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of all of the people of the territory;

(b) That the Emperor of Ethiopia shall exercise

full authority over the foreign affairs and defence of Eritrea;

(c) Appropriate provisions for local self-government, protection of minorities, common services and common currency;

(d) For the establishment of an economic and customs union between Ethiopia and Eritrea with the free movement of persons and goods between the territories as well as the economic and commercial development of the Eritrean-Ethiopian region.

### **XV. Australia: Proposal**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.20  
Dated Oct. 21, 1949

That the General Assembly should appoint a Special Committee to study the questions of the disposal of Eritrea and to report back with recommendations, paying special regard to the claims and interests of Ethiopia.

### **XVI. Brazil, India, Iraq, Liberia, United States of America: Draft Resolution (Incorporating Modifications and the General Plan)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.22  
Dated Oct. 24, 1949

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of Annex XI to the Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947, the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian Colonies in Africa and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Annex XI such disposal is to be made in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of interested Governments; and

WHEREAS in the light of the foregoing considerations it is desirable that the disposal of Eritrea should be dealt with as a whole;

Now therefore

The General Assembly

In the light of the Report of the Four-Power Commission of Investigation and of the statements since made by the spokesmen of representative parties and organizations as well as in the interests of peace and security in East Africa and

Taking into consideration the views, amongst others, of the Government of Ethiopia regarding the special interests of Ethiopia in Eritrea and the close geographic, ethnic, historical and economic ties between the two territories

*Recommends that:*

1. The whole of Eritrea shall initially be a single autonomous unit, within a Federation of which the other member shall be Ethiopia, the Emperor of Ethiopia being the Head of the Federation.

2. The jurisdiction of the Federation shall initially extend to the following matters: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Commerce and Currency.

3. At the end of five years from the inauguration of the Federation there shall be a plebiscite in each province of Eritrea to determine whether the people desire to con-



tinue the Federation, to secede therefrom or to unite more closely with Ethiopia.

"The Constitution of the Federation shall be revised in accordance with the results of the plebiscite."

4. The Constitution of the Federation shall contain provisions guaranteeing basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for all as well as adequate safeguards for the protection of minorities.

5. In view of the fact that the disposal of Eritrea is a matter of international concern, there shall be a United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea appointed by the General Assembly with a Committee of Experts to aid and advise him.

6. The Committee shall consist of \_\_\_\_\_ members; comprising

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ members, one nominated by the Government of each of the following countries:

(b) 3 members elected by the Legislature of Ethiopia.

(c) 3 members chosen by the Commissioner, one from each of the following communities of Eritrea: the Moslems, the Christian Copts and the Italians.

7. The Commissioner shall before the end of April 1950 draw up the Constitution of the Federation in consultation with his Committee, giving effect to the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4 above and supplementing them in the light of the wishes of the inhabitants and other relevant considerations.

"In drawing up the part of the Constitution relating exclusively to Eritrea, the Commissioner shall be guided by the advice of the members of the Committee mentioned in paragraph 6 (c); and in drawing up the rest of the Constitution, he shall be guided by the advice of the Committee as a whole."

8. The Constitution shall come into effect as soon as it shall have been assented to by the Commissioner on behalf of the people of Eritrea and by the Emperor of Ethiopia on behalf of the people of Ethiopia; and every effort shall be made to bring it into effect before the end of June 1950.

Arrangements shall be made with the assistance of the Commissioner, between the Government of the United Kingdom (as the present Administering Authority) and the Government of Ethiopia for the transfer of authority over Eritrea to the Government of the Federation. The transfer of authority shall take place as soon as the Constitution comes into effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8.

9. The Commissioner shall reside within Eritrea for a period of 6 years to supervise the working of the Constitution in so far as it is the concern of the United Nations.

10. The Commissioner shall report annually to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the discharge of his functions.

#### **GENERAL PLAN OF CONSTITUTION FOR THE ETHIO-ERITREAN FEDERATION**

##### **A. Federal Constitution**

###### **Part I—Nature and Extent of Federation**

1. The Federation shall consist of Ethiopia and the whole of Eritrea.

2. The Emperor of Ethiopia shall be the constitutional Head of the Federation.

3. The jurisdiction of the Federation shall extend to the following subjects: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Commerce and Currency (Federal subjects).

###### **Part II—Legislative Power**

4. The legislative power of the Federation shall extend to all Federal subjects and shall be exercised by a Parliament consisting of the Emperor of Ethiopia and two Houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

5. The Senate shall consist of an equal number of members from Ethiopia and from Eritrea.

6. The House of Representatives shall consist of members elected by the citizens of the Federation according to electoral districts on the basis of one member for every 100,000 of the population.

###### **Part III—Executive Power**

7. The executive power of the Federation shall extend to all Federal subjects and shall be exercised by the Emperor of Ethiopia with the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers.

###### **Part IV—Judicial Power**

8. The judicial power of the Federation and its component States shall be exercised by a Supreme Court and courts subordinate thereto. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Emperor of Ethiopia and shall hold office during good behaviour.

###### **Part V—Relations Between the Federation and the States**

9. At the end of five years from the establishment of the Federation, a plebiscite shall be held under the supervision of the United Nations Commissioner in each Province of Eritrea to determine whether the people of the Province desire to remain within the Federation, to secede therefrom, and to become independent or to unite more closely with Ethiopia.

10. Upon the completion of the plebiscite, the General Assembly of the United Nations may by resolution revise this Constitution so as to give effect to the declared wishes of the people.

###### **Part VI—Human Rights Sc.**

11. All the authorities of the Federation as well as of the component States shall in the discharge of their functions respect basic human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

12. Citizens of the Federation belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same legal rights as other citizens. In particular, they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, and to use their own language and exercise their own religion freely therein.

## B. State Constitutions

### Part VII—Ethiopia

13. Subject to this Constitution, the constitution of Ethiopia shall continue as at the establishment of the Federation until altered in accordance with its own provisions.

### Part VIII—Eritrea

14. There shall be a Chief Administrator for Eritrea appointed by the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Chief Administrator shall not be removable within five years from his appointment except for cause assigned which shall be communicated to him and to both Houses of the Federal Parliament.

15. The legislative power of Eritrea shall extend to all matters not included in any Federal subject and shall be exercised by a Legislature consisting of the Chief Administrator and one House, the Legislative Assembly of Eritrea.

16. The executive power of Eritrea shall extend to the same matters and shall be exercised by the Chief Administrator with the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers.

### C. Amendment of the Constitution

17. The Federal Constitution set out in Parts I to VI may be amended by a decision of the Parliament of the Federation adopted by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House:

Provided that any amendment affecting the provisions of Part VI shall in addition require the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

18. The Legislature of Eritrea may at any time amend the Constitution of Eritrea set out in Part VIII.

### D. Transitional Provisions

19. This Constitution shall come into operation on 1 July 1950:

Provided that:

(a) Until the Federal Parliament and the Legislature of Eritrea are duly constituted and summoned, the Legislature of Ethiopia existing at the commencement of the Constitution shall exercise their functions as well as its own;

(b) Until the appointment of a Chief Administrator for Eritrea by the Emperor of Ethiopia under the Constitution, his functions shall be exercised by the Chief Administrator of Eritrea in office at the commencement of the Constitution.

## XVII. Argentina: Draft Resolution

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.21

Dated Oct. 24, 1949

*With respect to Eritrea*

### Recommendations

1. That the people of Eritrea shall be consulted on its future fate.

2. That to carry out such a consultation, the disposal of Eritrea being a matter of international concern, there shall be a United Nations Commissioner appointed

by the General Assembly and an Advisory Council to advise and help him in the fulfilment of his duties.

3. That the Advisory Council shall be composed of nine members distributed as follows:

(a) one member for each of the following six countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

(b) three members appointed by the Commissioner, representing the three communities of Moslems, Copts and Italians.

4. That seven representatives of the Moslem community, seven representatives of the Copt community and two representatives of the Italian community, appointed by the United Nations Commissioner after consultations with the leading personalities of the different communities and the Advisory Council, shall form the "Provisional Assembly of Eritrea."

The representatives referred to in 3 (b) shall be entitled to be members of the Provisional Assembly.

The Commissioner shall be the president of the Assembly; he shall be entitled to speak but not to vote. In case of a tie, the Assembly shall vote again and in the event of a further tie, the Commissioner shall decide.

5. That the Provisional Assembly shall decide on behalf of the people of Eritrea whether:

(a) Eritrea should be annexed, partially or totally, to Ethiopia or

(b) Eritrea should be united with Ethiopia in a Confederation, preserving its autonomy only for the purpose of local government, or whether

(c) Eritrea should keep its unity and autonomy and constitute an independent and sovereign State.

6. That, in the case of 5 (a), the United Nations Commissioner shall decree on behalf of the people of Eritrea the partial or total annexation to Ethiopia, in accordance with the Provisional Assembly's resolution and shall report to the Government of Ethiopia, to the Administering Power and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Within thirty days of the decree of annexation, the Government of Ethiopia and the administering Power shall agree on the necessary steps for the transfer of the administration of the annexed territory.

In the case of a partial annexation, the Commissioner after consultation with the Provisional Assembly:

(a) shall determine *ad referendum*, pending approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the line of demarcation between the annexed and unannexed territories.

(b) shall negotiate with the Ethiopian Government an "Agreement on Guarantees" for the minorities, Italian and others, residing within the annexed zone. This agreement should include autonomous municipal government for the principal cities.

7. That, in the case 5 (b), the United Nations Commissioner assisted by the Advisory Council shall help the Provisional Assembly to draw up a local Constitution for the establishment of a delegated government in conformity with the local interests of Eritrea.

The powers delegated to the Government of the Confederation should be laid down in a Federal Constitution which will be negotiated between the Commissioner, after consultation with the Provisional Assembly, and the Government of Ethiopia.

The Federal Constitution should come into operation after approval by the Emperor of Ethiopia and the United Nations Commissioner. Within the thirty days thereafter the administering Power should transfer the administration to the Government of the Ethiopia-Eritrea Confederation.

The United Nations Commissioner and the Ethiopian Government in drafting the Federal Constitution should take into account the annexed document, proposed by the delegations of Brazil, India, Iraq, Liberia and the United States of America.

8. That, in the case of 5 (c), the Provisional Assembly shall draw up a constitution for Eritrea establishing the desired form of government. The United Nations Commissioner and the Advisory Council should assist the Assembly in the fulfilment of this task.

The administering Power should co-operate, adopting all the necessary steps for the transfer of the administration of the Territory to the Eritrean Government as soon as it is established. This transfer would be effective as soon as possible, within three months after the promulgation of the Constitution.

The Constitution of Eritrea should include two special clauses:

(a) that Eritrea undertakes to negotiate a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce with Ethiopia providing for Ethiopia free access to the Red Sea through the port of Massawa;

(b) that, if it is not found possible to sign this treaty, Eritrea undertakes to cede to Ethiopia the necessary territory in order that Ethiopia may have access to the Red Sea through the port of Assab.

9. That the Secretary-General shall provide the personnel and elements necessary to enable the United Nations Commissioner and Advisory Council to perform their duties adequately.

10. On the conclusion of his mission, the United Nations Commissioner, after consultation with the Advisory Council, shall submit a detailed report to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

#### **XVIII. United States of America: Amendments to Proposal of Guatemala (A/C.1/SC.17/L.18), Eritrea**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.23  
Dated Oct. 26, 1949

A. Strike out the first two paragraphs of the proposal of Guatemala and insert the following:

WHEREAS by paragraph 3 of Annex XI to the Treaty of Peace with Italy 1947, the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian Colonies in Africa and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it; and

WHEREAS by paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Annex XI such disposal is to be made in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of interested Governments, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to ascertain more fully the

wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea before recommending the final disposal of that territory;

The General Assembly

#### **Resolves**

1. To establish a Special Commission, consisting of representative of \_\_\_\_\_, which shall have the following responsibilities:

(a) To ascertain the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants;

(b) To study in the light of these the question of the disposal of Eritrea;

(c) To examine evidence presented by the Administering Power and other countries directly concerned, representatives of the inhabitants, including minorities, and of any organizations or persons whose evidence it may deem appropriate; and

2. In carrying out the foregoing responsibilities the Commission shall take into account:

(a) Any differences of view among (1) the Moslem population of the Western Province, (2) the Coptic Christians of the Eastern Provinces, and (3) the Moslem and Italian minorities of the Eastern Provinces;

(b) The special interests of Ethiopia in Eritrea, including Ethiopia's legitimate need for an adequate outlet to the sea;

(c) The close geographic, ethnic, historical and economic ties between Ethiopia and Eritrea;

(d) The interests of peace and security in East Africa.

3. In considering its proposals the Commission shall take into account the various proposals for the disposal of Eritrea submitted during the fourth session of the General Assembly.

B. Amend paragraph 3 of the proposal of Guatemala so that it shall read as follows:

4. The Special Commission's report shall be communicated to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly not later than 15 April 1950 for study and report to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly. The headquarters of the Special Commission shall be at Asmara in Eritrea and it shall assemble at that place as soon as possible after 1 January 1950. The Special Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

C. Renumber paragraphs 4 and 5 of the proposal of Guatemala as paragraphs 5 and 6.

#### **XIX. Chile: Amendment to the Amendments Submitted by the United States of America to the Proposal of Guatemala (A/C.1/SC.17/L.18) (A/C.1/SC.17/L.23), Eritrea**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.24  
Dated Oct. 26, 1949

Replace (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of the proposal of the United States of America by the following:

(a) Differences of view between the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of Eritrea, as well as any legitimate right or claim of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic and economic reasons.

(d) will become (b).



## **XX. Australia and Guatemala: Draft Resolution**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.25  
Dated Oct. 27, 1949

WHEREAS it is desirable to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea before recommending the final disposal of that territory;

The General Assembly

### **Resolves**

1. To establish a Special Commission, consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, as follows, -----,

to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea;

2. In carrying out its responsibilities the Special Commission shall ascertain all the relevant facts including written or oral information from the present Administering Authority, from representatives of the population of the territory, including minorities, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary. In particular the Commission shall take into account:

(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, including differences of view between the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of the territory and the capacity of the people for self-government;

(b) The interests of peace and security in East Africa;

(c) The rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea;

3. In considering its proposals the Commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea submitted during the fourth session of the General Assembly;

4. The Special Commission shall assemble at the headquarters of the United Nations as soon as possible after 1 January 1950. It may travel to such other places, including Eritrea, as in its judgment may be necessary in carrying out its responsibilities. The Special Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Its report and proposal or proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 May 1950 for distribution to Member States so as to enable final consideration during the fifth regular session of the General Assembly;

5. To invite the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to request the necessary facilities from the competent authorities of each of the States in whose territory the Special Commission may wish to meet or travel and to assign to the Special Commission such staffs as may be required;

6. To authorize the Secretary-General to reimburse travel and subsistence expenses of one representative and one alternate from each Government represented on the Special Commission on such basis and in such form as he may deem most appropriate in the circumstances.

## **XXI. United States of America: Amendment to Australian and Guatemalan Revised Proposal (A/C.1/SC.17/L.25)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/SC.17/L.26  
Dated Oct. 27, 1949

Add the following to paragraph 4:

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly shall consider the report and proposal, or proposals, of the Special Commission and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

## **XXII. United Kingdom: Amendments to the First Draft Resolution Recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/526/Rev. 1\*  
Dated Nov. 5, 1949

### **Section A**

(1) Page 16: delete paragraph 1, and insert the following:

"1. That the people of Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall become independent with a form of union and government to be decided upon by the people themselves as prescribed herein."

(2) Delete paragraph 3, and insert the following:

"3. At a suitable time before that date the representatives of the people of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan shall meet and consult together freely to decide upon the form of their future union and government, whether unitary, federal or other."

(3) Page 17: in paragraph 10 (a), delete the words "a duly constituted independent government," and insert the words "the appropriate organs of government to be constituted in accordance with this resolution."

(4) In paragraph 10 (b), delete the words "in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence," and insert the words "the people of Libya in achieving independence and the form of union and government they desire,".

## **XXIII. Liberia: Amendments to the First Draft Resolution Recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/527  
Dated Nov. 5, 1949

### **Section C:**

1. Page 18: delete paragraph 1, and insert the following:

"1. That a Commission consisting of not more than five Member States as follows ----- be established to ascertain more fully the wishes, and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, and Somaliland, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and Somaliland, and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such pro-

\* This corrigendum issued in English and Spanish only, supersedes document A/C.1/526 dated 4 November 1949. The French and Russian versions remain unchanged.

posals, or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea and Somaliland."

2. Delete paragraph 2 (a), and insert the following:

"(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea and Somaliland including the views of the various racial, religious, and political groups of the provinces of the territories, and the capacities of the people for self-government."

3. Delete paragraph 3, and insert the following:

"3. In considering its proposals, the Commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea and Somaliland and submitted during the Fourth Session of the General Assembly."

Page 19:

4. add after the words in paragraph 4, "It shall travel to Eritrea," the additional words: "and Somaliland----"

#### **XXIV. Poland: Amendments to the First Draft Resolution Recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/529  
Dated Nov. 7, 1949

*With respect to Libya:*

1. Page 16—Section A: Replace the words in paragraph 2 of the recommendations "1 January 1952" by the following: "1 January 1951."

2. Page 17—Section A: Replace in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 6 the words "France, United Kingdom and United States of America" by the following: "Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Sweden."

*With respect to Somaliland:*

3. Page 17—Section B: Replace paragraph 2 by the following: "2. That its independence shall become effective at the end of 3 years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreements by the General Assembly."

4. Page 17—Section B: Replace paragraph 3 by the following: "3. That during the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Somaliland shall be placed under the Trusteeship of the United Nations."

5. Page 18—Section B: Replace paragraph 4 by the following: "4. That the Trusteeship Council will prepare the conditions and terms of the United Nations Trusteeship over Somaliland for submission to the General Assembly, if possible during the present session and in any case not later than at the Fifth Regular Session."

*With respect to Eritrea:*

6. Pages 18 and 19:—Replace Section C by the following:

*"With respect to Eritrea:*

1. That Eritrea shall be an independent sovereign State.

2. That this independence shall become effective at the end of three years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreements by the General Assembly.

3. That during the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Eritrea shall be placed under the Trusteeship of the United Nations.

4. That the Trusteeship Council will prepare the terms and conditions of the United Nations Trusteeship over Eritrea for submission to the General Assembly if

possible during the present session and in any case not later than the Fifth Regular Session.

5. That the Trusteeship Agreements shall include an Annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of inhabitants of Eritrea, providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government.

6. That in the drafting of this declaration, the text proposed by the Indian Delegation will be taken into account.

7. That Ethiopia shall be ceded a portion of the territory of Eritrea necessary to provide her with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab."

#### **XXV. India: Amendment to the First Draft Resolution Recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522)**

U.N. doc. A/C.1/537  
Dated Nov. 10, 1949

*With respect to Italian Somaliland:*

Page 18—Section B, paragraph 6 for the words "take into account" substitute "be guided by."

#### **XXVI. Report of the First Committee**

U.N. doc. A/1089  
Dated Nov. 15, 1949

*Rapporteur: Mr. M. de Diego (Panama)*

1. The question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies was inconclusively examined during the second part of the third regular session. The General Assembly, at its 219th plenary meeting held on 18 May 1949 adopted, by 51 votes to none with 6 abstentions, a resolution presented by the representative of Poland to postpone further consideration of the question until the fourth regular session (resolution 287 (III)).

2. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/989), the General Assembly, at the 224th plenary meeting held on 22 September 1949, referred this item to the First Committee for consideration and report.

3. Consideration of the question by the First Committee was begun at the 278th meeting held on 30 September 1949. At that meeting the Committee adopted a proposal by the Chairman to invite the Government of Italy, in accordance with its request (A/C.1/478/Rev. 1), to appoint a representative to sit, without vote, during the consideration of the question by the Committee.

4. At its 279th meeting on 1 October 1949, the Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution suggested by the Chairman. The resolution (A/C.1/488) provided that "the requests of representatives of political parties or organizations in the territories concerned, presented not later than 10 October 1949, shall be referred to a Sub-Committee composed of Brazil, Egypt, France, Haiti, India, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America, who shall report to the Committee on the extent to which these parties or organizations represent substantial sections of opinion in the territory in question.

For such purpose the Sub-Committee shall study and take into account the statements in the reports of the Committee of Enquiry on the organizations seeking to be heard and on similar local organizations. It shall make recommendations on whether, and if so how, they should be heard by the Committee. The Sub-Committee should consider: 1. Requests emanating from political organizations or parties on which a report to the Committee was not made by Sub-Committee 14 during the second part of the third regular session; and 2. Requests on which the above Sub-Committee has already reported, if new material has been submitted by the organizations or parties in question."

5. The Sub-Committee (Sub-Committee 16) held four meetings. At its first meeting, the Sub-Committee constituted a Working Group, composed of the representatives of Norway, Brazil and Haiti, to examine and report on the credentials of the representatives of parties or organizations, as well as to verify the extent to which the organizations or parties, not previously reported upon, represented substantial sections of opinion in the respective territories, and to inquire whether the organizations or parties to which a hearing had already been given during the second part of the third regular session had any new relevant information to submit to the First Committee. The Sub-Committee presented three reports to the First Committee (A/C.1/494, A/C.1/495 and A/C.1/496) concerning the various requests received and the preliminary information obtained.

6. Following the recommendations of Sub-Committee 16, the First Committee heard the representatives of the following parties or organizations:

For Libya: The National Congress of Cyrenaica, The National Congress of Tripolitania, The Independence Party of Tripolitania, The Jewish Community of Tripolitania.

For Eritrea: The Eritrean Bloc for Independence, The Unionist Party of Eritrea, The Independent Moslem League, The Representative Committee of the Italians in Eritrea.

For Italian Somaliland: The Somali Youth League, and Hamar Youth Club, The Somalia Conference.

7. On 7 October, the First Committee, by 37 votes to 0 with 3 abstentions, adopted an Iraqi proposal to give a second hearing to those representatives of parties or organizations who so requested. A second hearing was given to the representatives of the National Congress of Cyrenaica, the National Congress of Tripolitania, the Independence Party of Tripolitania, the Jewish Community of Tripolitania, the Eritrean Bloc for Independence, the Somali Youth League and the Somalia Conference.

8. On 9 November, following a request by the representative of the Somali Youth League for a further hearing in order to express his views on the recommendations of Sub-Committee 17, (see paragraph 17), the Committee, by 25 votes to 19 with 2 abstentions, adopted a proposal by the representative of Argentina that all parties and organizations which had previously been heard by the Committee should be invited to submit, in writing, any observations they wished to make on the report of Sub-Committee 17.

9. The general discussion in the Committee was opened at the 278th meeting on 30 September and was concluded at the 291st meeting on 11 October 1949.

10. On 30 September 1949, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/487), relating to the three territories and proposing the grant of independence to all of them, but at varying periods of time—immediately in the case of Libya, and after five years in the case of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The proposal of the U.S.S.R. further provided for the withdrawal from Libya of all foreign forces and military personnel as well as for the liquidation of all military bases within three months. With respect to Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, the U.S.S.R. proposal envisaged an identical arrangement for the five-year period prior to their independence, namely, that the two territories should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship with administrators having full executive powers, appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council, and assisted by advisory committees comprising representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of Italy and Ethiopia, together with one European and two indigenous residents of the territory nominated by the above-mentioned seven representatives. Lastly, a cession of Eritrean territory would be made in favour of Ethiopia in order to provide the latter with an outlet to the sea through the port of Assab.

11. On 3 October 1949, the representative of Iraq presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/489) relating only to Libya. The Iraqi proposal recommended the immediate proclamation by the United Nations of a united sovereign State of Libya. It further provided that the present administering Powers in Libya should take immediate steps to hand over sovereignty and all the necessary powers of the State to a duly constituted government in the territory within as short a period as practicable.

12. On 4 October 1949, the representative of Liberia presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/490) relating only to Italian Somaliland. The Liberian proposal recommended that Italian Somaliland should be granted independence after five years, and that during the period prior to its independence the territory should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship.

13. On 4 October 1949, the representative of India presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/491) relating only to Libya. The Indian proposal provided for the unification of the three regions of Libya into one single united independent group with a constitution to be drawn up within a maximum period of two years by a constituent assembly representative of the inhabitants of the entire group. The Indian proposal further envisaged the establishment of a United Nations commission, to consist of not less than three and not more than five experts, which should lay down a practicable basis for a truly representative constituent assembly and approve the constitution of Libya.

14. On 10 October 1949, the representative of the United States of America presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/497) relating to the three territories and recommending the following plan:



(1) For Libya, independence after three years. During the interim period the present administering Powers should (a) administer the three regions of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, and co-ordinate their activities for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan independence; (b) co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions; and (c) arrange for representatives of the inhabitants of the three regions to meet and consult together to determine the future form of government. An advisory council of seven members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States of America and two representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica and one from Tripolitania, should be established to advise the administering Powers on the assistance which might be given to the inhabitants with regard to the formation of a government for an independent Libya, and such related problems as common services.

(ii) For Eritrea, re-union with Ethiopia of all the territory, with the exclusion of the Western Province, with appropriate municipal charters for the cities of Asmara and Massawa; the Western Province to be united with the Sudan.

(iii) For Italian Somaliland, Italian trusteeship. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council were to review the progress of the territory from time to time to determine whether it was ready for independence. A Commission of three members would fix the international boundaries of the territory.

15. On 11 October 1949, the representative of Pakistan presented a draft resolution (A/C.1/499) relating to the three territories and recommending the following plan:

(1) For Libya, independence after three years. During the interim period the present administering Powers should (a) administer the three regions of Libya and co-ordinate their activities for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence; (b) co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions; and (c) arrange for representatives of the three regions to meet and consult together to determine the future form of government. An advisory council of nine members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States of America, and three representatives of the local population, one from Cyrenaica, one from Tripolitania and one from the Fezzan, should be established to advise the administering Powers on the functions set out in (a), (b) and (c) above, as well as on the assistance which might be given to the inhabitants with regard to the formation of a government for an independent Libya.

(ii) For Eritrea, that Ethiopia should be provided with an outlet to the sea through Assab, and that the rest of Eritrea should become independent after three years. During the interim period the administering Power would have identical functions as in the case of Libya. An advisory council of ten members, consisting of representatives of Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom and the United States of America, and three representatives of the local population would be established with functions similar to those determined for the advisory council in Libya.

(iii) For Italian Somaliland, independence after ten

years with a view to its ultimate incorporation into a united independent Somaliland. During the interim period, the territory would be placed under the International Trusteeship System with an administrator, appointed by and responsible to the Trusteeship Council. The General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council would review the progress of the territory from time to time to determine whether satisfactory progress was being made towards preparing it for independence.

(iv) That Boundaries Commissions should be established for each territory to fix their international boundaries.

16. The representative of Argentina presented on 5 October 1949 a draft resolution (A/C.1/492) proposing to appoint a sub-committee of fifteen members to study all drafts and suggestions and to present to the First Committee a draft resolution on the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies. The draft resolution was discussed by the Committee at its 290th and 291st meetings on 10 and 11 October 1949, when oral amendments and suggestions were submitted by various delegations. On 11 October the Committee adopted, by 40 votes to none with 11 abstentions, an amendment submitted by the representative of Iraq setting 15 October as the time limit for the sub-committee's report to the Committee and determining that the First Committee would suspend its meetings in the meantime. Subsequently, the Committee adopted, by 54 votes to 0 with one abstention, the amended Argentinian draft resolution.

17. The resolution (A/C.1/498) established a Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and the United States of America "for the purpose of studying all drafts and suggestions which have been submitted to the Committee or which may be submitted to the Sub-Committee and to propose a draft resolution or resolutions to settle the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies in Africa. The Sub-Committee will submit its report to the First Committee not later than 15 October 1949." The Committee subsequently extended that time-limit in order to allow the Sub-Committee to complete its task.

18. The Sub-Committee (Sub-Committee 17) held 29 meetings between 11 October and 1 November 1949 and presented a report (A/C.1/522), containing two draft resolutions.

19. The first draft resolution, relating to the three territories, recommended as follows:

#### *A. Libya*

(a) That Libya be established as a single independent and sovereign State not later than 1 January 1952;

(b) That a constitution for Libya be determined by representatives of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting in a national assembly;

(c) That, for the purpose of assisting the Libyan people in the formulation of the constitution and the establishment of an independent government, there should be a United Nations commissioner and a council to aid and advise him;

(d) That the council should consist of ten members, namely, the representatives of Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, United Kingdom, the United States of America, one representative of each of the three regions of Libya and one representative of the minorities in Libya;

(e) That the administering Powers initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of power to a duly constituted independent government, administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and co-ordinate their activities to that end;

(f) That, upon its establishment as an independent State, Libya be admitted to the United Nations.

#### B. *Italian Somaliland*

(a) That Italian Somaliland be an independent sovereign State;

(b) That the independence of the territory should become effective ten years after the approval of the trusteeship agreement by the General Assembly, unless at that time the General Assembly decided otherwise;

(c) That, during the above-mentioned period, Italian Somaliland be placed under the trusteeship of Italy;

(d) That the Trusteeship Agreement should include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles based on a text proposed by the Indian delegation.

#### C. *Eritrea*

That a commission, consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and submit a report with proposals to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly should consider the Commission's report and proposals and, in its turn, report with conclusions to the fifth regular session.

20. The second draft resolution recommended that a committee composed of the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan) and the Chairmen of the First and of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committees should nominate one candidate or, if no agreement should be reached, three candidates for the post of United Nations commissioner in Libya, for submission to the General Assembly.

21. After the general discussion was closed, the Committee examined, at its 292nd and 293rd meetings held on 15 and 18 October 1949 respectively, the situation in Italian Somaliland, following a letter addressed on 13 October 1949 to the Chairman of the Committee by the representative of the Somali Youth League.

22. By 21 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions, the First Committee rejected a proposal by the representative of Poland that the Committee should recommend to Sub-Committee 17 to give a hearing to the representative of the Somali Youth League on the matters contained in the above-mentioned letter and that Sub-Committee 17 should recommend to the First Committee the steps to be taken in connexion with the situation in Italian Somaliland.

23. The representative of Poland then submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/501) appealing to the administering

Power in Italian Somaliland to permit free expression of opinion and to prevent victimization of persons and political organization. Amendments to the Polish draft resolution were submitted by the representatives of the United Kingdom (A/C.1/502), Yugoslavia (A/C.1/504) and the Philippines (A/C.1/505). After the Polish draft resolution and the United Kingdom and Yugoslav amendments had been withdrawn, the Committee, by 18 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions, rejected the Philippines proposal requesting the administering Power in Italian Somaliland to ensure free and peaceful expression of opinion among the inhabitants of the territory regarding its future.

24. The First Committee examined the report of Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) between 4 and 8 November 1949 (311th to 317th meetings), and then proceeded to vote upon the various draft resolutions before it.

25. Of the seven draft resolutions before the Committee, that submitted by India (A/C.1/491) had been withdrawn, and the representatives of Iraq, Pakistan and the United States of America indicated that they reserved the right to introduce their respective proposals (A/C.1/489, A/C.1/499 and A/C.1/497) at a later date, if necessary. Accordingly, the Committee agreed to vote upon the remaining three draft resolutions in the following order: the revised draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/487/Rev.1), which was submitted on 7 November and did not differ in substance from the original draft resolution (A/C.1/487), the Liberian draft resolution (A/C.1/490), and the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522).

26. The revised U.S.S.R. draft resolution (A/C.1/487/Rev.1) was put to the vote, paragraph by paragraph, with the following results.

(i) The first paragraph was voted upon sentence by sentence.

(a) The first sentence of the first paragraph was rejected by 24 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions.

(b) The second sentence of the first paragraph was rejected by 31 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions.

(ii) The second paragraph was rejected by 33 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions.

(iii) The third paragraph was rejected by 34 votes to 12, with 9 abstentions.

27. The Liberian draft resolution (A/C.1/490) was put to the vote in two parts.

(i) The preamble and the first sentence of the operative part were rejected by 27 votes to 21, with 5 abstentions.

(ii) In view of the above vote, the representative of Liberia withdrew the remainder of his draft resolution.

28. The first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) was put to the vote paragraph by paragraph.

29. The preamble of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 was adopted by 54 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

30. Altogether nine amendments to section A (Libya) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of China, India, Poland and the United Kingdom; in addition, several oral amendments were introduced before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs. The representative of

the United Kingdom withdrew his four amendments (A/C.1/526/Rev.1) in favour of the Indian amendment (A/C.1/531).

31. With respect to paragraph 1 of section A:

(i) The Indian amendment (A/C.1/531), proposing that Libya should be constituted into a united independent sovereign State, to which a number of oral suggestions were submitted, was amended to read as follows: "That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan shall be constituted an independent and sovereign State." The Indian amendment, as revised, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* None.

*Abstentions:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The amendment was adopted by 51 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

32. With respect to paragraph 2 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing to make Libyan independence should become effective not later than 1 January 1951, was rejected by 25 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 2 was adopted by 54 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

33. Paragraph 3 of section A was adopted by 56 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

34. Paragraph 4 of section A was adopted by 45 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

35. With respect to paragraph 5 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of China (A/C.1/528), proposing that the commissioner should submit his reports to the Secretary-General in co-operation with the administering Powers, was lost by a vote of 18 in favour, 18 against, with 22 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 5 was adopted by 47 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

36. With respect to paragraph 6 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529) to sub-paragraph (a), which, as orally revised, proposed that France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America should be replaced in the council by Czechoslovakia, Haiti and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was rejected by 35 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions.

(ii) Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted by 46 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

(iii) The first part of sub-paragraph (b), reading "one representative of the people of each of the three

regions of Libya," was adopted by 53 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

(iv) The second part of sub-paragraph (b), reading "and one representative of the minorities in Libya," was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

*Abstentions:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Liberia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The second part of the sub-paragraph was adopted by 32 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 6 as a whole was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

37. Paragraph 7 of section A was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

38. With respect to paragraph 8 of section A:

(i) The first part of the paragraph, up to and including the words "the advice of the members of his council," was adopted by 48 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

(ii) The remaining part of the paragraph was adopted by 43 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraph 8 as a whole was adopted by 46 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

39. Paragraph 9 of section A was adopted by 47 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

40. With respect to paragraph 10 of section A:

(i) The amendment by the representative of China (A/C.1/528), proposing that the administering Powers should exercise the functions set out in paragraph 10 in co-operation with the commissioner, was adopted by 29 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 10, as amended, was adopted by 50 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

41. Paragraph 11 of section A was adopted by 56 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

42. Altogether, seventeen amendments to section B (Italian Somaliland) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, China, India, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Poland and Saudi Arabia; in addition, a number of oral amendments were presented before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs.

43. The first amendment proposed by Liberia (A/C.1/527), which suggested that the commission proposed for Eritrea should also examine the question of the disposal of Italian Somaliland, was voted upon, in so far as it related to Italian Somaliland, by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia,



Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:* Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand.

The amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 11, with 8 abstentions.

In view of the above vote, the representative of Liberia agreed to withdraw the two other amendments concerning Italian Somaliland.

44. Paragraph 1 of section B was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* None.

*Abstention:* Sweden.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 58 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

45. With respect to paragraph 2 of section B:

(i) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/529), which would make the independence of Italian Somaliland effective after three years, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:* Burma, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Sweden, Thailand.

The amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions.

(ii) An oral amendment by the representative of the Philippines proposing to delete the last phrase of the paragraph, reading "unless at the end of that period the General Assembly decides otherwise," was voted upon by roll-call as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:* China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Sweden.

The amendment was adopted by 33 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraph 2, as amended, was adopted by 55 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

46. With respect to paragraph 3 of section B and to the new paragraph 4 proposed in the amendment submitted by Lebanon (A/C.1/530), according to which an advisory council would be set up to aid and advise the Administering Authority:

(i) The amendment to paragraph 3 by the representative of Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing that during the period prior to its independence, Italian Somaliland should be placed under a direct United Nations trusteeship, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:* Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Yemen.

The amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions.

(ii) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/538) to the suggested new paragraph 4 contained in the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530), proposing that the Advisory Council should also include three representatives of the local inhabitants, was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 17 abstentions.

(iii) The amendment proposed by China (A/C.1/540) to the Lebanese amendment (A/C.1/530), proposing that the last sentence of the Lebanese amendment should read "... shall invite members of the advisory council to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory" was rejected by 25 votes to 6, with 27 abstentions.

(iv) An oral Polish amendment to the suggested new paragraph 4 contained in the Lebanese amendment

(A/C.1/530), proposing the deletion of the word "advisory," wherever it occurred, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:* Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey.

The amendment was rejected by 37 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.

(v) The representative of Lebanon having accepted the two amendments submitted respectively by Argentina (A/C.1/532) and Saudi Arabia (A/C.1/534), the revised Lebanese amendment to add a new paragraph 4 after paragraph 3 and to re-number the remaining paragraphs of the section was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Ethiopia.

*Abstentions:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

New paragraph 4 was adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 3 was then put to the vote by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

*Abstentions:* Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 48 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

47. With respect to paragraph 4, now paragraph 5, of section B:

(i) The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.1/529), suggesting that the conditions and terms of the trusteeship agreement over Italian Somaliland should be prepared by the Trusteeship Council, was rejected by 44 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 4, now paragraph 5, was adopted by 46 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

48. Paragraph 5, now paragraph 6, of section B was adopted by 53 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

49. With respect to paragraph 6, now paragraph 7, of section B:

(i) The amendment proposed by India (A/C.1/537), to substitute the words "be guided by" for the words "take into account," was adopted by 50 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 6, now paragraph 7, as amended, was adopted by 56 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

50. An amendment submitted by Argentina (A/C.1/541) to add a new paragraph to section B proposed to invite Italy to undertake the provisional administration of Italian Somaliland pending approval by the General Assembly of a trusteeship agreement for that territory.

(i) An amendment to the Argentinian proposal was introduced by Chile (A/C.1/545) suggesting that the Italian provisional administration should begin after the Trusteeship Council and Italy had negotiated the draft trusteeship agreement.

(ii) A draft resolution was submitted by Poland (A/C.1/547) suggesting that the Argentinian proposal be transmitted to the Sixth Committee for consideration and report.

The Polish draft resolution was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

(iii) An amendment was submitted by Mexico (A/C.1/548) proposing to add two new paragraphs, 8 and 9, to section B, incorporating the ideas contained in the Argentinian and Chilean amendments.

(iv) The Argentinian amendment, as modified by Chile and Mexico, was adopted by 38 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions.

51. The First Committee passed to the consideration of the text proposed by the delegation of India, which had been included by Sub-Committee 17 as an "Annexure" to the first draft resolution (A/C.1/522). An amendment to paragraph 3 of the "Annexure" was submitted by Israel (A/C.1/539), proposing that the five representatives on the council, which was to assist the Administrator should be elected or nominated by the principal parties and organizations in the territory. In the discussion that followed various oral amendments were suggested both to the text of the "Annexure" itself and to the Israeli amendment. The question arose whether a vote should be taken on the "Annexure" and the various amendments to it, in view of the fact that no vote on the text of the "Annexure" had been taken by Sub-Committee 17, that the "Annexure" was referred to in the adopted new paragraph 7 as "the . . . text proposed by the Indian delegation" and, finally, that the "Annexure" itself was to serve only as a guide to the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority for drawing up the declaration of constitutional principles for Italian Somaliland. The Chairman ruled

that, inasmuch as the "Annexure" was not a Committee text, but the text of the delegation of India, no formal vote should be taken on the "Annexure" and the amendments to it. The Chairman further observed that the authorities dealing with the matter would, in due course, take account of the observations and suggestions concerning the "Annexure" made by delegations in the course of the discussion.

52. Altogether, four amendments to section C (Eritrea) of the draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 were submitted by the representatives of Argentina, Burma, Iraq and Poland; in addition, a number of oral amendments were presented before the vote was taken on the various paragraphs.

53. The amendment submitted by Poland (A/C.1/529), proposing to replace the whole of section C by a new text of seven paragraphs was voted upon, paragraph by paragraph, as follows:

(i) Paragraph 1, which would establish Eritrea as an independent sovereign State., was rejected by 27 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions.

(ii) Paragraph 2, proposing that the independence of Eritrea should become effective after three years, was rejected by 30 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions.

(iii) Paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, proposing that during the interim period Eritrea should be placed under the trusteeship of the United Nations and that the Trusteeship Council should prepare the terms and conditions of the United Nations Trusteeship, which should include an annex with a declaration of constitutional principles based on the "Annexure" proposed by the Indian delegation, were voted upon together and were rejected by 35 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions.

(iv) Paragraph 7, proposing the cession to Ethiopia of a portion of Eritrean territory to provide her with an outlet to the sea through Assab, was rejected by 17 votes to 15, with 22 abstentions.

54. With respect to paragraph 1 of section C:

(i) Two amendments were submitted, one by Burma, (A/C.1/535), proposing that the commission should consist of the representatives of Canada, Guatemala, Lebanon, Norway and the Philippines, and the other by Iraq (A/C.1/542), proposing that the commission should consist of representatives of Brazil, Egypt, Denmark, Iran and Burma. In addition, a number of oral proposals, including three oral amendments by El Salvador, Iraq and Poland, were submitted.

(ii) An oral proposal by the representative of Poland that the five members of the commission should be elected by secret ballot was rejected by 24 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions.

(iii) A revised amendment by the representative of Iraq, replacing the original Iraqi amendment, to the effect that the commission should be composed of seven members, was rejected by 21 votes to 11, with 24 abstentions.

(iv) An oral proposal by the representative of El Salvador that the commission should have not more than four members was rejected by 16 votes to 15, with 25 abstentions.

(v) Paragraph 1, as amended by a revised Burmese proposal to the effect that the commission should consist

of the representatives of Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, was adopted by 40 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions.

55. Paragraph 2 of section C was adopted by 49 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

After the vote was taken the Committee unanimously agreed to insert the words "in particular," after the word "including" in sub-paragraph (c) in order that the English text should conform to the French text.

56. Paragraph 3 of section C was adopted by 47 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

57. Paragraph 4 of section C was adopted by 45 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

58. An oral proposal by the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan that the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17 should be submitted to the General Assembly in three separate resolutions dealing respectively with Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea was rejected by 28 votes to 25, with 4 abstentions.

59. The Committee next considered the administrative provisions to be inserted in the resolution to be recommended to the General Assembly. The Committee had deferred consideration of paragraphs 5 and 6 of section C until it was in a position to adopt the necessary administrative provisions for the three sections. The representative of the United States of America, who had submitted an amendment (A/C.1/533) to Section A proposing the addition of a new paragraph dealing with the administrative provisions with respect to Libya, withdrew the text of his amendment in favour of a new text (A/C.1/SR.324). According to this new text a new section D dealing with administrative provisions with respect to these territories was to be added to the resolution.

(i) An oral amendment by the representative of Egypt proposing that travelling and subsistence expenses be reimbursed to the alternates of the members of the council for Libya and of the advisory council for Somaliland, was rejected by 24 votes to 16, with 14 abstentions.

(ii) The new section D, with drafting changes, was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions.

60. The first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17, as amended, was then voted upon, section by section.

(i) The preamble and section A, as amended, were voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* None.

*Abstentions:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The preamble and section A were adopted by 50 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.



(ii) Section B, as amended, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

*Abstentions:* Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

Section B was adopted by 47 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

(iii) Section C, as amended, was voted upon by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstentions:* Ethiopia, Greece, Liberia, Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Section C was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

(iv) Section D was adopted by 47 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

(v) The resolution, as amended, was voted upon as a whole by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Ethiopia.

*Abstentions:* Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

The resolution was adopted by 49 votes to one, with 8 abstentions.

61. The second draft resolution recommended by Sub-

Committee 17 (A/C.1/522) was adopted by 46 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

62. Lastly, the Committee considered the joint draft resolution (A/C.1/536/Rev. 1) submitted by Argentina and Turkey on the question of the boundaries of the former Italian colonies. The representative of France introduced an amendment to this joint draft resolution proposing the deletion of the reference to the Treaty of Peace with Italy and calling upon the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to delimit the said boundaries.

63. The Argentine-Turkish draft resolution, as amended by the representative of France, was adopted by 23 votes to 10, with 23 abstentions, and is now the third resolution recommended to the General Assembly by the First Committee.

64. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics wished expressly to record that his delegation reserved the right to submit to the plenary meeting of the General Assembly the draft resolution it had introduced in the First Committee, and that the final position of the USSR delegation in respect of the disposal of the former Italian colonies would be determined in the plenary meeting.

65. The representative of Poland reserved the right of the Polish delegation to introduce in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly the amendments it had submitted in the First Committee to the first draft resolution recommended by Sub-Committee 17.

66. The First Committee recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of the following three resolutions:

#### QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

##### A.

The General Assembly,

In accordance with Annex XI, paragraph 3, of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, 1947, whereby the Powers concerned have agreed to accept the recommendation of the General Assembly on the disposal of the former Italian Colonies and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it.

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the report of the Four Power Commission of Investigation, having heard spokesmen of organizations representing substantial sections of opinion in the territories concerned, and having taken into consideration the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of the territories, the interests of peace and security, the views of the interested Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter,

A. *With respect to Libya, recommends:*

1. That Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan, shall be constituted an independent and sovereign State;

2. This independence shall become effective as soon as possible and in any case not later than 1 January 1952;

3. That a constitution for Libya, including the form of the government, be determined by representatives of the inhabitants of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan meeting and consulting together in a National Assembly;

4. That, for the purpose of assisting the people of

Libya in the formulation of the constitution and the establishment of an independent government, there shall be a United Nations Commissioner in Libya appointed by the General Assembly and a Council to aid and advise him;

5. The United Nations Commissioner, in consultation with the Council, shall submit to the Secretary-General an annual report and such other special reports as he may consider necessary. To these reports shall be added any memorandum or document that the United Nations Commissioner or a member of the Council may wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations;

6. That the Council shall consist of ten members, namely:

(a) One representative nominated by the Government of each of the following countries: Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America;

(b) One representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya and one representative of the minorities in Libya;

7. That the United Nations Commissioner shall appoint the representatives mentioned in 6 (b), after consultation with the administering Powers, the representatives of the Governments mentioned in paragraph 6 (a), leading personalities and representatives of political parties and organizations in the territories concerned;

8. That, in the discharge of his functions, the United Nations Commissioner shall consult and be guided by the advice of the members of his Council, it being understood that he may call upon different members to advise him in respect of different regions or different subjects;

9. That the United Nations Commissioner may offer suggestions to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General as to the measures that the United Nations might adopt during the transitional period regarding the economic and social problems of Libya;

10. That the administering Powers in co-operation with the Commissioner:

(a) Initiate immediately all necessary steps for the transfer of power to a duly constituted independent Government;

(b) Administer the territories for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of Libyan unity and independence, co-operate in the formation of governmental institutions and co-ordinate their activities to this end;

(c) Make an annual report to the General Assembly on the steps taken to implement these recommendations;

11. That upon its establishment as an independent State, Libya be admitted to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter.

*B. With respect to Italian Somaliland, recommends:*

1. That Italian Somaliland shall be an independent sovereign State;

2. This independence shall become effective at the end of ten years from the date of the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement by the General Assembly;

3. During the period mentioned in paragraph 2, Italian Somaliland shall be placed under the International Trusteeship System with Italy as the Administering Authority;

4. The Administering Authority shall be aided and advised by an Advisory Council composed of representatives of the following States: Colombia, Egypt and the Philippines. The headquarters of the Advisory Council shall be Mogadiscio. The precise terms of reference of the Advisory Council shall be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement and shall include a provision whereby the Trusteeship Council shall invite the States members of the Advisory Council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to this territory;

5. That the Trusteeship Council negotiate with the Administering Authority the draft of a Trusteeship Agreement for submission to the General Assembly if possible during the present session, and in any case not later than the fifth regular session;

6. That the Trusteeship Agreement shall include an Annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government;

7. That in the drafting of this declaration the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority be guided by the annexed text proposed by the Indian delegation;

8. That Italy be invited to undertake provisional administration of the territory

(a) At a time and pursuant to arrangements for the orderly transfer of administration agreed upon between Italy and the United Kingdom, after the Trusteeship Council and Italy have negotiated the Trusteeship Agreement;

(b) On condition that Italy gives an undertaking to administer the territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the International Trusteeship System and to the Trusteeship Agreement pending approval by the General Assembly of a Trusteeship Agreement for the territory;

9. That the Advisory Council shall commence the discharge of its functions when the Italian Government begins its provisional administration.

*C. With respect to Eritrea, recommends:*

1. That a Commission consisting of representatives of not more than five Member States, as follows, Burma, Guatemala, Norway, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, be established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea and to prepare a report for the General Assembly together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea;

2. In carrying out its responsibilities the Commission shall ascertain all the relevant facts including written or oral information from the present administering Power, from representatives of the population of the territory, including minorities, from Governments and from such organizations and individuals as it may deem necessary. In particular, the Commission shall take into account:

(a) The wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of

Eritrea, including the views of the various racial, religious and political groups of the provinces of the territory and the capacity of the people for selfgovernment;

(b) The interests of peace and security in East Africa;

(c) The rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including in particular Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea;

3. In considering its proposals the Commission shall take into account the various suggestions for the disposal of Eritrea submitted during the fourth regular session of the General Assembly;

4. The Commission shall assemble at the headquarters of the United Nations as soon as possible. It shall travel to Eritrea and may visit such other places as in its judgment may be necessary in carrying out its responsibilities. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure. Its report and proposal or proposals shall be communicated to the Secretary-General not later than 15 June 1950 for distribution to Member States so as to enable final consideration during the fifth regular session of the General Assembly. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly shall consider the report and proposal, or proposals, of the Commission and report, with conclusions, to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

*D. With respect to the above provisions:*

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to request the necessary facilities from the competent authorities of each of the States in whose territory it may be necessary for the Commission for Eritrea to meet or travel;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in accordance with established practice,

(a) To arrange for the payment of an appropriate remuneration to the United Nations Commissioner in Libya;

(b) To reimburse the travelling and subsistence expenses of the members of the Council for Libya, of one representative from each Government represented on the Advisory Council for Somaliland, and of one representative and one alternate from each Government represented on the Commission for Eritrea;

(c) To assign to the United Nations Commissioner in Libya, to the Advisory Council for Somaliland, and to the United Nations Commission for Eritrea such staff and to provide such facilities as the Secretary-General may consider necessary to carry out the terms of the present resolution.

**ANNEXURE: TEXT PROPOSED BY THE  
DELEGATION OF INDIA**

(See section B, paragraph 7)

The following constitution shall be annexed to and form part of the trusteeship agreement for any of the former Italian colonies that may be placed under the International Trusteeship System:

1. The sovereignty of the Trust Territory shall be vested in its people and shall be exercised on their behalf by the authorities and in the manner prescribed herein.

2. The executive authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by an Administrator appointed by the Administering Authority.

3. To assist him in the discharge of his functions the Administrator shall appoint a Council consisting of five representatives of the principal political parties or organizations in the Trust Territory.

4. In matters relating to defence and foreign affairs, the Administrator shall be responsible to and carry out the directions of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs. In all other matters, the Administrator shall consult and be guided by the advice of his Council.

5. The legislative authority of the Trust Territory shall normally be exercised by the Administrator with the consent of his Council enlarged by such additional representatives of the people as the Administrator may summon for the purpose. In exceptional circumstances, the Administrator may, subject to the control of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs, make and promulgate such ordinances as, in his opinion, the circumstances demand.

6. The judicial authority of the Trust Territory shall be exercised by a Supreme Court and courts subordinate thereto. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Administrator but shall hold office during good behaviour and shall not be removable except with the consent of the United Nations acting through its appropriate organs.

7. All the authorities of the Trust Territory shall, in the exercise of their respective functions, respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

8. The United Nations, acting through its appropriate organs may:

(a) Make rules to supplement this constitution;

(b) Review the administration periodically and amend this constitution so as to establish the Trust Territory as an independent State within a period not exceeding five years.

**B.**

The General Assembly, to assist it in making the appointment of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya,

*Decides* that a Committee composed of: the President of the General Assembly, two of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (Brazil and Pakistan), the Chairman of the First Committee, and the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee shall nominate a candidate or, if no agreement can be reached, three candidates.

**C.**

The General Assembly,

CONSIDERING its recommendations regarding the disposal of the former Italian colonies,

*Calls upon* the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to study the procedure to be adopted to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies in so far as they are not already fixed by international agreement, and report with conclusions to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.



## FOOTNOTES

<sup>10</sup> He questioned the wisdom of having both a commissioner and a council for Libya and opposed any attempt to impose upon the Libyan people a unity they might not desire. He also was reluctant to see Italian Somaliland placed under Italian trusteeship.

<sup>20</sup> U.N. docs. A/C.1/SR.312 and A/C.1/526/Rev. 1. See annex 22.

<sup>21</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.312.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.313.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.314.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* and A/C.1/527. See annex 23.

<sup>30</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/529. See annex 24.

<sup>31</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.315. In his remarks on Libya, the Polish representative made the statement that the decisive factor in the liberation of Libya had been the Soviet troops which had, in timely fashion, diverted enemy troops to the eastern front.

<sup>32</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/528.

<sup>33</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.315.

<sup>34</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.316.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.318. The U.S.S.R. had reintroduced its proposal on November 7 (A/C.1/487/Rev. 1) slightly revised to spell out with respect to Somaliland the same provisions already contained in its proposal for Eritrea.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/490. This called for independence of Italian Somaliland in 10 years with a direct U.N. trusteeship during the interim.

<sup>42</sup> U.N. docs. A/C.1/SR.318 and 319 give the entire voting record of the Committee on section A.

<sup>43</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/531.

<sup>44</sup> A/C.1/SR.318.

*For:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* None.

*Abstentions:* Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Sweden, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

*For:* Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., U.S., Uruguay.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

*Abstentions:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Liberia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

<sup>45</sup> To provide that the administering powers carry out those functions "in cooperation with the Commissioner."

<sup>46</sup> The complete record of Committee voting on section B is given in U.N. docs. A/C.1/SR.319-322.

<sup>47</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/527.

<sup>48</sup> All members voted in favor except Sweden who abstained.

<sup>49</sup> *For:* Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yemen, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Burma, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Sweden.

<sup>51</sup> Argentina had suggested that two other countries (one Latin American and one Arab state) assist Italy in its task. Lebanon presented a formal amendment (U.N. doc. A/C.1/530) which would add a new paragraph 4 to sec. B, creating an advisory council to aid and advise Italy, and composed of five states. The terms of reference of the advisory council would be determined in the trusteeship agreement, and its members, if not members of the Trusteeship Council, would be authorized to participate without vote in Trusteeship Council discussions of Italian Somaliland affairs. Argentina then submitted an amendment to the Lebanese amendment calling for Colombia and Egypt to serve on such an advisory council.

<sup>52</sup> *For:* Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Liberia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela.

*Abstaining:* Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Yemen.

<sup>53</sup> The Philippine representative felt that if a state named to the advisory council for Somaliland were also a member of the Trusteeship Council it should have two representatives sitting with the latter body when Somaliland affairs were under consideration.

<sup>54</sup> The Lebanese amendment involved a new paragraph 4 in section B with succeeding paragraphs to be renumbered.

<sup>55</sup> *For:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

*Abstentions:* Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

<sup>56</sup> "That the Trusteeship Agreement shall include an annex containing a declaration of constitutional principles guaranteeing the rights of the inhabitants of Somaliland and providing for institutions designed to ensure the inauguration, development and subsequent establishment of full self-government."

<sup>57</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/537. See annex 25.

<sup>58</sup> Israel had earlier proposed that the Trusteeship Council and the administering authority (for Somaliland) be guided by the principle of nomination and election in establishing the local council, rather than by the principle of appointment.

<sup>59</sup> The discussion and voting record of Committee 1 on this section is contained in U.N. docs. A/C.1/SR.322-323.

<sup>60</sup> Calling for independence after 3 years of direct U.N. trusteeship and incorporating provisions similar to the Indian annex for the Somaliland resolution.

<sup>61</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/535.

<sup>62</sup> It was to review views of the administering power, other governments, representatives of the people, including minorities, etc. The commission was to take into account:

1. the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants including views of the various racial, religious, and political groups of the provinces, and their capacity for self-government;
2. the interests of peace and security in East Africa;
3. the "rights and claims of Ethiopia."

<sup>63</sup> Ethiopia, Pakistan, Egypt, and New Zealand spoke in favor of separate resolutions. Argentina, Peru, Guatemala, U.S.S.R., China, and the Netherlands argued for a single resolution.

<sup>64</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/536/Rev. 1. This proposal superseded an earlier joint draft by Argentina and Turkey which asked the Interim Committee merely to study the boundaries question and report with conclusions to the next Assembly; cf. U.N. doc. A/C.1/536.

<sup>65</sup> For a full analysis of the Committee discussion on this proposal, see U.N. doc. A/AC.18/103, a working paper prepared by the U.N. Secretariat for use of the Interim Committee's meeting on February 7, 1950 to consider this question.

<sup>66</sup> The Argentine amendment to the final part of section B (Somaliland) of the resolution is given in U.N. doc. A/C.1/541.

<sup>67</sup> The Chilean amendment to the foregoing is in U.N. docs. A/C.1/545 and 548.

<sup>68</sup> This draft was known as Conference Room Paper No. 3.

<sup>69</sup> Calling on the Secretary-General to arrange appropriate remuneration for the commissioner, traveling expenses, and per diem for members of the advisory council, and to provide staff and facilities to carry out the task assigned to them. U.N. doc. A/C.1/533.

<sup>70</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR.324.

<sup>71</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: None.

Abstentions: Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

<sup>72</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden.

<sup>73</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R.

Abstentions: Ethiopia, Greece, Liberia, Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

<sup>74</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bra-

zil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Ethiopia.

Abstentions: Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

<sup>75</sup> Messrs. Pearson (Canada) and Entezam (Iran) respectively.

<sup>76</sup> U.N. doc. A/C.1/522, p. 22. Cf also U.N. doc. A/C.1/SR. 324.

<sup>77</sup> U.N. doc. A/1089, pp. 22-28. See also annex 26.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.* The officers to constitute the nominating committee were the President, the two Vice-Presidents from Brazil and Pakistan, and the Chairman of Committee I and the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee.

<sup>79</sup> U.N. doc. A/1110. The Polish amendments sought, *inter alia*: (a) independence for Libya by January 1, 1951; (b) Czechoslovakia, Haiti, and Liberia to replace France, United Kingdom, and the United States on the Libyan council; (c) independence for Italian Somaliland after 3 years of direct United Nations trusteeship; (d) independence for Eritrea after 3 years of direct United Nations trusteeship.

<sup>80</sup> U.N. doc. A/1082. [See also annex 1.]

<sup>81</sup> U.N. doc. A/PV 247-250.

<sup>82</sup> After the final vote on November 21, Mr. Medhen again called attention to the fact that "no delimited frontiers exist between Ethiopia and Somaliland" and warned that during consideration of a Somaliland trusteeship agreement by the Trusteeship Council there should be no thought of proposing the occupation by Italian authorities of territory claimed by Ethiopia. He also asserted that Ethiopia was the state most "directly concerned" with any such trusteeship and referred, in that connection, to article 79 of the Charter which says that terms of trusteeship shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned.

<sup>83</sup> U.N. doc. A/PV 250.

<sup>84</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, France, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

<sup>85</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Liberia, New Zealand, Sweden.

<sup>86</sup> For: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicara-

## FOOTNOTES—Continued

gua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.

*Abstaining:* Philippines, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Ethiopia, Greece, Liberia.

<sup>1</sup> *For:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,

Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

*Against:* Ethiopia.

*Abstaining:* Byelorussian S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, France, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

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<sup>1</sup> Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.

The United Nations Secretariat has established an *Official Records* series for the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and the Atomic Energy Commission; which includes summaries of proceedings, resolutions, and reports of the various commissions and committees. Publications in the *Official Records* series will not be listed in this department as heretofore, but information on securing subscriptions to the series may be obtained from the International Documents Service.

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## U.S. Protests East German Remilitarization

[Released to the press May 23]

### U.S. NOTE OF MAY 23, 1950

*Following is the text of a note released to the press on May 23, that the American Ambassador at Moscow presented to the Soviet Foreign Office on May 23. The note was simultaneously released at Moscow, Frankfurt, and Berlin. The decision to make this protest results from the recent London Conference of Foreign Ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, and France.*

I have the honor to express to you the United States Government's grave concern at a development in eastern Germany which is already known to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

There has been created in the part of Germany that is subject to Soviet control a police force which has, by reason of its military training and equipment, the character of an army. This organization is called the Main Administration for Training (Hauptverwaltung Fuer Ausbildung), and it amounts to about 50,000 men. It is not an ordinary police force, and it does not have ordinary police duties. It receives basic infantry, artillery, and armored training and is equipped with military weapons, including machine guns, howitzers, anti-aircraft cannon, mortars, and tanks. It must be regarded, therefore, as a military force.

The Soviet Union has many times expressed its adherence to the principle of the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany. In particular, you will recall the following international agreements to which the Soviet Government was a party:

A. Joint Report of February 11, 1945, following the Anglo-Soviet-American Conference in the Crimea:

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German

militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; . . .

B. Declaration Regarding the Defeat of Germany and the Assumption of Supreme Authority by the Allied Powers, signed by General Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov, Field Marshal Montgomery and General Tassigny on behalf of their respective Governments on June 5, 1945:

The Four Allied Governments will take such steps, including the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, as they deem requisite for future peace and security.

C. Joint Report of August 2, 1945, following the Anglo-Soviet-American Conference in Berlin (Potsdam):

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(1) the complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany . . . To these ends: (a) All German land, naval and air forces . . . and all other military and quasi-military organizations . . . shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarization and Nazism.

D. Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Provisional Government of the French Republic on Certain Additional Requirements to be Imposed on Germany, dated September 20, 1945:

1. All German land, naval and air forces . . . and all other military and quasi-military organizations, . . . shall be completely and finally abolished in accordance with methods and procedures to be laid down by the Allied Representatives.

2. All forms of military training, military propaganda and military activities of whatever nature, on the part of the German people, are prohibited, as well as the formation of any organization initiated to further any aspect of military training and the formation of war veterans' organizations or other groups which might develop military characteristics or which are designed to carry on the German military tradition, whether such organizations or groups purport to be political, educational, religious, social, athletic or recreational or of any other nature.

E. Control Council Law No. 34, entitled "Dissolution of the Wehrmacht," dated August 20, 1946:

Article I. . . . all German land, naval and air forces, with all their organizations, staffs, and institutions, . . . and all other military and quasi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, are hereby considered disbanded, completely dissolved and declared illegal.

Article II. The maintenance, formation and reconstitution of any of the agencies or organizations enumerated in Article I under any name or form whatsoever, and the taking over of all or any of the functions of such agencies or organizations in the future by other agencies is prohibited and declared illegal.

It is clear from these agreements that the Government of the Soviet Union is committed unequivocally to the principle that Germany will be demilitarized, that her military forces will be completely and finally abolished, and that no revival of German military activities will be allowed. The British, French, and American Governments were also parties to these agreements and are equally committed to the same principle. They have, accordingly, taken effective steps to prevent any form of rearmament or remilitarization in their zones of occupation. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has directly violated all these agreements. The establishment of a military force, or militarized police, in eastern Germany could not have been accomplished without the deliberate approval of the Soviet Government, and it is an action squarely in opposition to the efforts being made by the United States and other nations to create a stable and lasting peace.

Representatives of the Soviet Government have, on numerous occasions, spoken of the Soviet Government's desire for peace. Such verbal protestations, however, can hardly be expected to receive credence among the free peoples of the world when the Soviet Government is simultaneously creating a military force of considerable size and strength in Germany in violation of its solemn international commitments. By this and other like actions the Soviet Government has destroyed world confidence in the sincerity of its promises and has created throughout the world widespread doubt as to its pacific intentions. If the Soviet Government wishes to restore in some measure international confidence in its alleged attachment to peace, it cannot fail to dissolve immediately the militarized units which it has set up in Eastern Germany.

#### **DATA ON EAST GERMAN PARAMILITARY POLICE**

*The following data is for the information of the press and was not a part of the note given to the Soviets.*

The Soviets have created, in the East zone of Germany, a military force of between 40 and 50 thousand men. This force is composed of 39 *Bereitschaften* (Alert Units) to train enlisted per-

sonnel and at least 11 officer-training schools. The force is armed with standard German infantry weapons, but its military capabilities are at present negligible. However, in the future it could form the nucleus of a new German army or an internal security force to maintain Communist control. The creation of such an organization is in direct contravention of various international agreements to which the Soviet Union is a party.

The recent trial of eight Soviet zone paramilitary police has corroborated by judicial evidence the existence of this military force. On April 13, German police of the American sector of Berlin arrested two officers and eight enlisted men of the Soviet zone police; these men were armed with an automatic assault rifle, two machine-pistols, and eight automatic pistols. These men were charged and later convicted of wearing a uniform of an illegal paramilitary organization, illegal possession of weapons, and the transportation of war material. Full confessions by two of the police, Heinz Erich Nocht and Wilhelm Roloff, plus testimony by Soviet zone police deserters, who had fled from military training of the police units, gave detailed evidence of the military nature of the organization and of the fact that it is in no sense an ordinary police force.

The existence of the Paramilitary Hauptverwaltung Fuer Ausbildung (Main Administration for Training) had already been known. This organization, originally designated "Verwaltung Fuer Schulung" (Administration for Schooling), was established in August 1949 under Generalinspekteur Wilhelm Zaisser. It originally consisted of several officer-training schools and a number of schools for the military training of enlisted personnel. The latter schools, frequently referred to as "*Bereitschaften*" (Alert Units), had a table of organization strength of approximately 250 men. Personnel for both types of schools were transferred from existing police organizations or recruited directly from civilian life and were armed with standard German infantry weapons. In September, a Soviet officer was assigned to each school as an adviser to the commander, Soviet medium tanks were assigned to several schools, and an intensive recruiting program was undertaken. In October, the Verwaltung Fuer Schulung was redesignated the Hauptverwaltung Fuer Ausbildung (HVA), the schools for enlisted personnel were officially redesignated *Bereitschaften*, and the entire organization was extensively reorganized and expanded.

At the beginning of 1950, Generalinspekteur Wilhelm Zaisser, Chief of the HVA, was directly responsible to Generalmajor (U.S. equivalent—Brigadier General) Petrakovsky, a member of the Soviet Control Commission. In February, Zaisser was relieved as head of the HVA and appointed as head of the new East Zone Ministry of State Security. The name of a new chief for the HVA has not yet been announced. The headquarters

of the HVA consists of sections for administration, supply and "Polit-Kultur." Its field organization consists of 11 officer-training schools, with strengths of approximately 1,000 each, and at least 39 *Bereitschaften* varying in strength between approximately 800 and 1,200. Some units are under strength at present. Total current strength is probably between 40 and 50 thousand officers and enlisted men.

The 39 *Bereitschaften*, or Alert Units, are organized as military formations of a particular arm or service (i. e., infantry, artillery, armored, signal, etc.) and are subdivided into 3 "Kommandos" of approximately 250 men each. Units are equipped with German small arms, light and heavy machine guns, mortars up to 80 mm, and light artillery. A few Soviet T-34 tanks (medium) have been assigned to certain units. Ammunition for arms is available but in short supply.

Training in the *Bereitschaften* is clearly military—close and extended order drill, familiarization with and firing of individual weapons, small unit exercises—and includes political indoctrination. Tactical training above *Kommando* level has not been undertaken probably because of the low level of individual training and lack of appropriate areas. The following factors have produced a generally low state of morale: (i) substandard personnel, poor housing, and training facilities; (ii) severe restrictions on personal freedom as compared to other police personnel; and (iii) lack of a motivating enthusiasm on the part of enlisted personnel, many of whom were virtually coerced into enlisting. As a result of the emphasis on military training of the Alert Units, the number of defectors has been increasing. The rate of defection from the Soviet zone police increased from 20 per month at the end of 1949 to 80 per month at the end of April 1950.

With some exceptions, the capabilities of the *Bereitschaften* for tactical employment are currently negligible. At some time in the future they should, however, be capable of (i) providing a cadre for an expanded German Army or (ii) acting as a small, relatively well-trained militia to suppress internal disorder and maintain Communist-Soviet control.

The 11 schools of the *Hauptverwaltung Fuer Ausbildung*, designed to provide general and advanced training for officer candidates, are divided according to arm or service and are organized in 10 companies of approximately 100 men each. In addition to infantry, artillery, signal, and armored schools, there is a school for future *Polit-Kultur* officers (officers responsible for proper political indoctrination of personnel; corresponding to the deputies for political affairs [formerly *Kommisars*] in the Soviet Army). The calibre of the officer candidates appears to be little higher than that of enlisted personnel in the *Bereitschaften*. Their morale is low, and, undoubtedly, a high degree of attrition is expected.

Training at the officers' schools appears to parallel that of the Alert Units but, presumably, is carried out on a higher level and requires higher standards of proficiency. Armament is also similar to that of the *Bereitschaften*, with small arms for all personnel and heavier equipment generally in short supply, although there are indications that certain schools receive priority in the allocation of armored vehicles and medium artillery. It should be noted that the student strength is considerably in excess of that required by the present *Bereitschaften* organization. This may be explained by a planned expansion of the number and/or strength of the *Bereitschaften*, by the allowance for an extremely high rate of attrition in the schools, or a combination of both.

The development of a service-type communications network appears to be proceeding slowly but methodically. In the fall of 1949 a courier service was established connecting HQ with the *Bereitschaften* and the officers' schools. A special direct telephone net, separate from the regular system, has been noted. There is also teletype and/or radio equipment connecting various units and schools, much of it in inoperative condition. The establishment of *Bereitschaften* signal units may indicate plans for further expansion of communications facilities.

Key personnel of the organization consist largely of the following overlapping groups: (i) Personnel who served with Zaisser (then known as General Gomez) in the Spanish Civil War; (ii) old-line German Communists who spent various periods in voluntary exile in the U.S.S.R. from 1933 to 1945; and (iii) ex-German Army officers who graduated from Soviet prisoner-of-war camps and *Antifa* Schools. On the lower echelons, political reliability decreases, reaching its lowest point with the "Polizeischuler" (recruits). On all levels, "political immaturity" is being attacked through the usual Communist mechanisms of extensive programs of political indoctrination, party apparatus and control, the system of *Polit-Kultur* officers, compulsory off-duty political studies, and the continual use of the normal propaganda media. Despite these techniques, political reliability on the lower levels is poor.

Complete control of the *Hauptverwaltung Fuer Ausbildung* is maintained by the Soviets. The chain of command from Generalmajor Petrakovsky of the Soviet Control Commission to Zaisser, Chief of the HVA, was mentioned above. This policy control is reinforced by the assignment of a Soviet field grade officer to each school and *Bereitschaften*. These officers, called "Sovietniks" by the German personnel, wear the standard German police uniforms when on duty and, theoretically, function as advisers to their German counterpart commanders. It is of interest that relations between the German commanders and the "Sovietniks" appear to be extremely cordial.



## Rumanian Staff Reduce and Travel Restricted

[Released to the press May 26]

### STATEMENT BY ACTING SECRETARY WEBB

The United States Minister to Rumania, Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, delivered to the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mme. Ana Pauker, on May 22 a note in reply to the Rumanian Government's demand of May 13 that the staff of our Legation at Bucharest be reduced to 10 persons.<sup>1</sup>

The United States note refused to admit the propriety of a receiving state (like Rumania) attempting to determine arbitrarily and unilaterally the composition of the diplomatic mission of a state with which it maintains relations. Our reply flatly rejected the pretexts on which the Rumanian Government based its demand. However, taking into account the Rumanian Government's evident lack of disposition to further the interests of the two countries in the maintenance of normal diplomatic relations, we indicated our intention to reduce the official personnel of our Legation to conform to the situation created by the arbitrary attitude of the Rumanian Government.

On the occasion of delivering our reply to the Rumanian demand for the reduction of our Legation staff at Bucharest, the United States Minister informed the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in view of the severe travel restrictions imposed by the Rumanian authorities upon official American personnel in Rumania, the United States Government has decided to apply similar restrictions to official Rumanian personnel in the United States. The Rumanian Foreign Minister was told that, in the application of these restrictions, the United States Government would take account of the current treatment of American officials in Rumania.

A note has been delivered to the Rumanian Minister in Washington informing him of the limitations on travel in the United States by personnel of the Rumanian Legation and of the procedure for obtaining authorization to travel.

### U.S. NOTE OF MAY 25, 1950

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Minister of Rumania and, referring to the inordinate restrictions imposed by the Rumanian Government upon official American personnel in Rumania, has the honor to inform him as follows:

Effective immediately, members of the Rumanian diplomatic representation in the United

States and the Rumanian employees of that Mission, as well as their dependents, may not travel outside of a designated area except by special permission. The limits of the area under reference are fixed at a distance of thirty-five miles from the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

Permission to go beyond the area so described shall be requested in advance of the Department of State according to a prescribed form, of which a facsimile is enclosed herewith. Copies of this form may be obtained from the Department upon request. Travel outside of the designated area should not be undertaken prior to receipt by the Legation of authorization from the Department of State.

Enclosure: Request for Authorization to Travel form.

### ENCLOSURE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To be submitted in five copies to the Department of State. A copy will be returned with indication of approval or disapproval

#### REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO TRAVEL

Name of traveler.....  
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

Full title of traveler.....

Accompanying members of family.....

(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

(Relationship)

Ultimate destination.....

Itinerary (with dates of travel).....

Methods of travel.....

Purpose of travel.....

Date of request

Signature of responsible  
officer of Legation

Serial No. ....

Official position

NOTE: This document is not valid for travel unless it bears the initialled stamp of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State, indicating approval thereof.

## Four-Year Effort for Austrian Treaty Delayed by Soviets

*Statement by Acting Secretary Webb*

[Released to the press May 26]

On May 11, I spoke to you about the obstructive tactics of the Soviet Union in the deputies meetings in London to write an Austrian treaty.<sup>1</sup> I pointed out at that time that the Soviets, in their delaying tactics, had first raised the German assets

<sup>1</sup> Not printed.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of May 22, 1949, p. 818.

problem which had been solved by the Foreign Ministers at Paris in 1949.

I pointed out that next, in the Soviet delaying maneuvers, came the excuse of concluding side negotiations with the Austrians on claims for relief supplies. I pointed out that the next line taken by the Soviets was extravagant charges of failure of denazification and demilitarization. Finally, I pointed out that their last line had switched still again to the question of Trieste.

Since I spoke to you last, there has been another meeting of the deputies held at London on May 22. Far from showing any inclination to get on with the drafting of the treaty, the Soviet deputy again raised the irrelevant issue of Trieste.

I think it is important that people everywhere recognize this situation for what it is. The Soviet refusal to proceed with the Austrian negotiations until they receive an answer to their charges about Trieste represents only another attempt to change the subject.

## Military Aid to Iran Established

[Released to the press May 23]

The basis upon which military aid to Iran will be provided under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act was established today in an exchange of diplomatic notes between Acting Secretary of State James E. Webb and Gholam Abbas Aram, Chargé d'Affaires of the Iranian Embassy at Washington.

As a result of this understanding, the United States will immediately arrange for the manufacture or other procurement of military items to be furnished Iran.

After the notes were exchanged, Mr. Webb made the following statement:

The will to enjoy peace is a common bond between peoples who want to remain free. The understanding we have reached today strengthens that bond and will assist the people of Iran to develop their national security.

The policy of our two countries is to work for peace, not to prepare for war. The best way to build for real peace is to develop to the utmost the moral, social, and economic strength of the free nations. This can only be done in an atmosphere of security and confidence in the ability to maintain that security. Military strength alone is not enough, but it is essential for self-defense. The sole purpose of our Military Assistance Program is to help supply the means of self-defense.

Only in the resulting atmosphere of freedom from fear can free peoples determine and pursue their destinies and apply their maximum productive capacities toward peaceful ends.

We are all familiar with what this means. The Soviets are sensitive about Austria. For 4 years, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France have endeavored, by every means, to facilitate the conclusion of a treaty so that the occupation might be ended and troops be withdrawn. This was necessary to fulfill the pledge made at Moscow in 1943.

For 4 years, the Soviet Union has resisted that effort step by step. There now remain, out of approximately 50 articles, only five that are still unagreed, all of which the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France have offered to settle immediately.

If these could be settled, the occupation troops could be withdrawn, and Austria would be free to mend its economy and assume her proper place in the family of nations.

The Soviet Union's refusal to conclude the treaty is the sole obstacle in the way. This is why the Soviet Union seeks to change the subject.

### Mr. Aram responded as follows:

The understanding reached today is welcomed by Iran not only because it strengthens the common bond between the two nations, but also because it assures her of the moral and material support of the United States.

Iran has proved herself to be a peace- and freedom-loving nation. She is a staunch supporter of the United Nations and abides by the provisions of its Charter. Iran desires nothing but peace to enable her to carry out her plans for economic and social development, the attainment of which is predicated on internal security and national defense.

Iran is therefore deeply grateful to the Government of the United States for including her in the Military Assistance Program which provides her armed forces with the modern weapons and equipment which they need to enable them to fulfill their functions.

### U.S. NOTE OF MAY 23, 1950

SIR: I refer to the conversations which have recently taken place between the representatives of our two Governments concerning the transfer of military assistance by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of Iran pursuant to Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress of the United States of America, and to confirm the understandings reached as a result of those conversations as follows:

1. The Government of the United States of America, recognizing this principle that economic recovery is essential to international peace and security and must be

given clear priority, undertakes to make or continue to make available to the Government of Iran on a grant basis such equipment, materials, and services as the Government of the United States of America may authorize. The furnishing of any such assistance as may be authorized pursuant hereto shall be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and shall be subject to all of the applicable terms and conditions and termination provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 and such other applicable laws of the United States of America relating to the transfer of military assistance. The two governments will, from time to time, negotiate detailed arrangements necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

2. The Government of Iran undertakes to make effective use of assistance received pursuant to paragraph 1 for the purposes for which such assistance was furnished and will not devote such assistance to purposes other than those for which it was furnished in accordance with these understandings.

3. In the common security interest of both governments, the Government of Iran undertakes not to transfer to any person not an officer or agent of such government or to any other nation title to or possession of any equipment, materials or services received on a grant basis pursuant to paragraph 1, without the prior consent of the Government of the United States of America.

4. The Government of Iran, after giving due consideration to reasonable requirements for domestic use and commercial export of Iran, which are to be determined by the Iranian Government itself, agrees to facilitate the production, transport, export and transfer to the Government of the United States of America, for such period of time, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as to the value, method of payment, et cetera, as may be agreed upon, of raw and semi-processed materials required by the United States of America as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources, and which may be available in Iran.

5. (A) The Government of Iran will take appropriate measures which are not inconsistent with security and the interests of the country to keep the public informed of operations pursuant to these understandings.

(B) Each Government will take such security measures as may be agreed in each case between the two Governments in order to prevent the disclosure or compromise of materials, services or information furnished by the other Government pursuant to these understandings.

6. The Government of Iran, except as may otherwise be agreed between the two Governments, shall grant duty-free treatment and exemption from internal taxation on importation or exportation to products, property, materials or equipment imported into its territory in connection with this understanding.

7. The Government of Iran agrees to receive technical personnel of the Government of the United States of America who will discharge in its territory the responsibilities of the Government of the United States of America for implementing the provisions of these understandings and to accord them necessary facilities to observe the progress of assistance furnished pursuant thereto.

8. The two Governments will, upon request to either of them, negotiate appropriate arrangements between them respecting responsibility for patent or similar claims based on the use of devices, processes, technological information or other forms of property protected by law in connection with equipment, materials or services furnished pursuant to paragraph 1. In such negotiations, this point shall be

considered: that each Government will assume the responsibility for all such claims of its nationals and such claims arising in its jurisdiction of nationals of any third country.

9. The two Governments will, upon the request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application of these understandings or to operations or arrangements carried out pursuant to these understandings.

10. Nothing herein shall be construed to alter, amend or otherwise modify the agreements between the United States of America and Iran, signed at Tehran November 27, 1943, and October 6, 1947, as amended or extended.

I propose that, if these understandings meet with the approval of the Government of Iran, this note and your note concurring therein will be considered as confirming these understandings, effective on the date of your note and thereafter until one year after the date of receipt by either Government of a notification in writing of the intention of the other Government to terminate these understandings.

Accept, [etc.]

#### IRANIAN NOTE OF MAY 23, 1950

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note dated May 23, 1950 and, upon the instructions of my Government, to draw your attention to the conversations which have recently taken place between the representatives of our two Governments concerning the transfer of military assistance by the Government of the United States of America to the Government of Iran pursuant to Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress of the United States of America, and to confirm the understandings reached as a result of those conversations as follows:

[Here follow paragraphs 1 to 10 of the U.S. note printed above.]

I have the honor to concur in the proposals made in your note and to inform you that the understandings set forth therein meet with the approval of the Government of Iran. That note and the present note, accordingly, are considered as confirming these understandings, effective on this date and thereafter until one year after the date of receipt by either Government of a notification in writing of the intention of the other Government to terminate these understandings.

I avail myself [etc.]

#### Correction

In the BULLETIN of May 15, 1950, page 771, the footnote in the left column does not apply.

The United States in the United Nations, a weekly feature, does not appear in this issue, but will be resumed in the issue of June 12.



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### Calendar of International Meetings <sup>1</sup>

#### Adjourned During May 1950

Technical and Economic Assistance Mission to Southeast Asian Countries (Griffin Mission).	Southeast Asia . . . .	Feb. 26-May 3
United Nations:		
Economic and Social Council:		
Human Rights Commission: Sixth Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Mar. 27-May 20
Social Commission: Sixth Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	April 3-May 2
Subcommission on Economic Development: Fourth Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 17-May 11
Commission on the Status of Women: Fourth Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 8-19
Statistical Commission: Fifth Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 8-17
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Committee on Industry and Trade.	Bangkok . . . . .	May 9-15
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Sixth Session . .	Bangkok . . . . .	May 16-20
Meeting of Representatives of International Organizations and Specialized Agencies Interested in the Study of Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Delinquents.	Geneva . . . . .	May 15-
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Caribbean, South American and South Atlantic Frequency Meetings . .	Habana . . . . .	Apr. 11-May 2
Second Caribbean Regional Air Navigation Meeting . . . . .	Habana . . . . .	Apr. 11-May 2
Southeast Asia Frequency Meeting . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	Apr. 18-May 10
Altimeter Setting Procedures Meeting for the European-Mediterranean Region.	Paris . . . . .	Apr. 24-28
Council: Tenth Session . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	May 16-
South Pacific Conference: First Session . . . . .	Suva, Fiji Islands . . . .	Apr. 25-May 5
ILO (International Labor Organization): Preliminary Meeting of Representatives of Governments and Specialized Agencies on Migration.	Geneva . . . . .	Apr. 25-May 9
FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization): International Phytopathological Conference (Conference on Plant Quarantine Regulations).	The Hague . . . . .	Apr. 26-May 3
Joint Meeting of the FAO and the International Office of Epizootics . .	Paris . . . . .	May 1-5
Council: Ninth Session . . . . .	Rome . . . . .	May 8-18
European Meeting on Forestry Problems . . . . .	Algiers . . . . .	May 8-13
Joint Meeting of FAO and International Office of Epizootics on Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Paris . . . . .	May 15-20
ITU (International Telecommunication Union):		
International Radio Consultative Committee:		
Study Group 11 (Television Demonstrations) . . . . .	United Kingdom . . . .	Apr. 27-May 4
Study Group 11 (Television-Formal Meeting) . . . . .	London . . . . .	May 5-13
Universal Cotton Standards Agreement Meeting . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	May 1-5
Third Meeting of the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities . . .	New Orleans . . . . .	May 1-5
Seventh Session, Rubber Study Group . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	May 2-5
IMO (International Meteorological Organization) Meeting of the International Meteorological Committee.	Lausanne . . . . .	May 2-27
Thirteenth Session of the International Office of Documentation of Military Medicine.	Monaco . . . . .	May 3-7
International Office of Public Health: Meetings of the Permanent Committee and the Transfer and Finance Commission of.	Geneva . . . . .	May 4-6
WHO (World Health Organization): Third World Health Assembly . . .	Geneva . . . . .	May 8-27
Ninth Congress of the International Seed Testing Association . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	May 8-13
Western Foreign Ministers Meeting . . . . .	London . . . . .	May 9-18
Fifth Session, South Pacific Commission . . . . .	Suva, Fiji Islands . . . .	May 10-24
Inter-American Conference for Democracy and Freedom . . . . .	Habana . . . . .	May 12-15

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.

## Calendar of Meetings—Continued

### Adjourned During May 1950—Continued

Fourth American and Third International Congresses on Obstetrics and Gynecology.	New York City . . . . .	May 14-19
Fourth Session, North Atlantic Council . . . . .	London . . . . .	May 15-18
UPU (Universal Postal Union): Meeting of the Executive and Liaison Committee.	Montreux . . . . .	May 15-26
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): Executive Board: 21st Session . . . . .	Florence . . . . .	May 15-20
Ninth Meeting, International Cotton Advisory Committee. . . . .	Washington . . . . .	May 22-31
International Conference on Job Evaluation . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	May 24-27

### In Session as of May 31, 1950

Council of Foreign Ministers: Deputies for Austria . . . . .	London . . . . .	Jan 9-
Port-au-Prince Bicentennial Exposition . . . . .	Port-au-Prince . . . . .	Feb. 12-
United Nations:		
Advisory Council for Libya . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Apr. 11-
Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Apr. 3-
Economic and Social Council:		
Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press: Fourth Session.	Montevideo . . . . .	May 15-
Population Commission: Fifth Session. . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	May 22-
Economic Commission for Europe: Fifth Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	May 31-
Sesquicentennial Celebration, National Capital . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Apr. 15-
First Meeting, Inter-American Council of Jurists . . . . .	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	May 22-
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization): General Conference: Fifth Session.	Florence . . . . .	May 22-
Swiss-Allied Accord: Tripartite Discussions . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	May 23-
ILO (International Labor Organization): 112th Session of the Governing Body.	Geneva . . . . .	May 26-
Congress of International Association for Protection of Industrial Property	Paris . . . . .	May 29-
Third Canadian International Trade Fair . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	May 29-
ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):		
Legal Committee: Sixth Session . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	May 30-
Assembly: Fourth Session . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	May 30-

### Scheduled June 1 - August 31, 1950

United Nations:		
Trusteeship Council: Seventh Session . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	June 1-
International Law Commission: Second Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	June 5-
Economic and Social Council:		
Economic Commission for Latin America: Third Session . . . . .	Montevideo . . . . .	June 5-
Technical Assistance Conference . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	June 12-
Agenda Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	June 27-
Economic and Social Council: Eleventh Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	July 3-
Permanent Central Opium Board: 55th Session Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body: 34th Session; and Third Joint Session of Pcon and Ndsb.	Geneva . . . . .	June 14-
Fifth Session, Commission on Narcotic Drugs . . . . .	Lake Success . . . . .	Aug. 21-
International Meeting of Tonnage Measurement Experts . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	June 2-
Who (World Health Organization):		
Executive Board: Sixth Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	June 2-
Pan American Sanitary Bureau and Inter-American Hospital Association: Third International Institute in Hospital Organization and Management.	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	June 18-
International Congress for Education of the Deaf and Dumb . . . . .	Groningen, Netherlands.	June 5-
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):		
Latin American Nutrition Conference: Second Session . . . . .	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	June 5-
International Meeting on Dairy Technology . . . . .	Reading, England . . . . .	July 10-
Biennial Session of the International Committee on Weights and Measures	Sèvres, France . . . . .	June 6-
ILO (International Labor Organization):		
33d Session of the International Labor Conference . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	June 7-
Meeting of ILO-Who Joint Committee on Industrial Hygiene . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Aug. 28-
Conference of World Organization for Brotherhood . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	June 8
Tenth International Ornithological Congress . . . . .	Upsala, Sweden . . . . .	June 10-
Twenty-fourth Session of the Journées Médicales . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	June 10-
Third Brussels Colonial Fair . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	June 10-
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):		
Seminar on Adult Education . . . . .	Austria . . . . .	June 18-
Seminar on "The Teaching of Geography as a Means of Developing International Understanding."	Montreal . . . . .	July 12-
Seminar on "The Improvement of Textbooks, Particularly of History Books."	Brussels . . . . .	July 12-

## Calendar of Meetings—Continued

### Schedule June 1–August 31, 1950—Continued

#### UNESCO—Continued

Seminar on the Role of Public and School Librarians in Adult Education	Malmö, Sweden . . . . .	July 24–
Seminar on Libraries . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	Aug. 6–
Nineteenth General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission.	The Hague . . . . .	June 19–
Third Session, International Wheat Council . . . . .	London . . . . .	June 19–
International Sugar Council . . . . .	London . . . . .	June 26–
Tenth Meeting, Caribbean Commission . . . . .	Martinique . . . . .	June 26–
International Oil Shale Conference . . . . .	Glasgow . . . . .	June 26–
Meeting of Central Rhine Commission . . . . .	Strasbourg . . . . .	June 28–
International Conference on Large High Tension Electric Systems: 13th Biennial Session.	Paris . . . . .	June 29–
First International Congress on Cardiology . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	July 1–
General Assembly, International Union of Biological Sciences . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	July 7–
Fourth World Power Conference . . . . .	London . . . . .	July 10–
Seventh International Botanical Congress . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	July 12–
Fifth International Congress of Scientific Research and Social Struggle Against Cancer.	Paris . . . . .	July 17–
World Organization of the Teaching Profession: Fourth Assembly . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	July 17–
Sixteenth International Congress of Ophthalmology . . . . .	London . . . . .	July 17–
Second Meeting of the International Commission for the Regulation of Whaling.	Oslo . . . . .	July 17–
Third International Conference of the Legal Profession . . . . .	London . . . . .	July 19–
Sixth International Congress of Radiology . . . . .	London . . . . .	July 23–
Fourth International Congress of Soil Science . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . . .	July 24–
Eighth International Congress, International Institute of Administrative Sciences.	Florence . . . . .	July 25–
First United States International Trade Fair . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Aug. 7–
Radio and Television Exhibition . . . . .	Copenhagen . . . . .	Aug. 11–
Twelfth Congress of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.	The Hague . . . . .	Aug. 13–
International Physiological Congress . . . . .	Copenhagen . . . . .	Aug. 15–
Fifth International Congress on Microbiology . . . . .	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	Aug. 17–
Eleventh International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art . . . . .	Venice . . . . .	Aug. 20–
Izmir International Trade Fair . . . . .	Izmir . . . . .	Aug. 20–
ITU (International Telecommunication Union): Fifth Session, Administrative Council . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Aug. 21–
First International Congress on Archives . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Aug. 23–
Ninth International Congress of the Historical Sciences . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Aug. 28–
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning: 20th International Congress.	Amsterdam . . . . .	Aug. 27–
International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	Aug. 30–

## U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

### International Labor Conference (ILO)

The Department of State announced on May 24 that the President has designated the following members of the United States delegation to the 33d session of the International Labor Conference to be convened at Geneva on June 7, 1950:

#### GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

##### Delegates

Phillip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor  
Herbert R. O'Connor, United States Senate

##### Alternate Delegates

Hubert H. Humphrey, United States Senate  
Augustine B. Kelley, House of Representatives

#### EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES

##### Delegate

Charles P. McCormick, president, McCormick and Company, Baltimore

#### WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES

##### Delegate

George Philip Delaney, international representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.

The 33d session will, in accordance with an agenda compiled by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, consider a report by the Director-General of the International Labor Office; the budget of ILO for the year 1951, as well as other financial matters; reports on the appli-



cation of ILO conventions and recommendations; industrial relations; the principle of equal pay for men and women for work of equal value; vocational training of adults, in particular, disabled persons; and minimum wages in agriculture. The subject of industrial relations, encompassing collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between public authorities and employers and workers organizations had originally been scheduled for discussion at the 32d session of the International Labor Conference held at Geneva in June 1949; but, since that session did not complete consideration of the matter, it was referred to the 33d session.

As the supreme policy-making body of the International Labor Organization (ILO), one of the oldest specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Labor Conference is composed of national delegations from the 60 member governments of the organization. Meetings are generally held annually. Representation at the sessions of the Conference, as in other bodies of the ILO, is tripartite in nature, with two of the four delegates from each member state serving as representatives of the government and one each representing the employers and the workers. The wide area of agreement, in the past, between governments, workers, and employers, indicates that this unique approach to problems facing the organization is effective.

In its 30 years of existence, the ILO, through the Conference, has adopted 87 recommendations, which serve as guides for national or local legislation and administration, and 98 conventions. Of the latter, 58 have been brought into force.

These cover a wide range of subjects including wages and hours of work; social security; industrial safety; maritime, agricultural, and industrial labor problems; working conditions in non-self-governing territories; and the right of workers and employers to organize into associations of their own choosing.

#### **Governing Body (ILO)**

The Department of State announced on May 24 that Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor and United States Government representative on the International Labor Organization (ILO) Governing Body, will attend the 112th session of this group at Geneva beginning June 1. Other members of the United States delegation are:

##### *Substitute Representative*

Arnold L. Zempel, executive director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of State

##### *Advisers*

L. Wendell Hayes, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Edward B. Persons, chief, ILO Division, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor

Cleon O. Swayzee, labor adviser, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State

Among the subjects for consideration at the forthcoming session of the Governing Body are the Director-General's report; formulation of the agenda for the 1952 session of the International Labor Conference; a program of work in the field of industrial safety and health; draft allocations of assessments among member states; and a program of regional and committee meetings. The date and place of the 113th session of the Governing Body will be decided at this meeting.

#### **Nutrition in Latin America (FAO)**

The Department of State announced on May 22 that the United States Government will be represented at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference on Problems of Nutrition in Latin America, to be convened at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on June 5-13 by the following delegation:

##### *Delegate*

Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture

##### *Advisers*

Marjorie Heseltine, nutritionist, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency

Sue Taylor, home management specialist, American International Association, Caracas, Venezuela

The FAO is convening this Conference for the purpose of reviewing the progress achieved in implementing the recommendations of the first FAO Conference on Nutrition Problems in Latin America, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, July 18-28, 1948. Twenty FAO member governments in the Americas and those countries responsible for the administration of territories in this region have been invited to send delegates. Argentina, the Vatican City, and a number of international organizations have been invited to send observers.

The forthcoming Conference will consider methods of surveying the nutritional status and food habits of populations of the area and will examine the possibility of improving nutrition by means of supplementary feeding (through school lunch programs, feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and infants, and the feeding of industrial workers) and by nutrition programs in Public Health Departments and National Institutes of Nutrition. Some discussion will be devoted to foods of special importance in correcting dietary deficiencies, to the training of nutrition workers, and to teaching people better habits of diet. Endemic goiter, which is a serious health and nutrition problem in American countries, and the assistance in the field of nutrition, which may be rendered to American countries under the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, are other subjects that are expected to be discussed at this meeting.

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## Contributors

David W. Wainhouse and Philip A. Mangano, authors of the article on the former Italian colonies, are Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs, and specialist on International Security Affairs, respectively.